

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	The State	Adair	Allen	Anderson	Ballard	Barren	Bath	Bell	Boone	Bourbon	Boyd
Total persons	244 589	3 681	2 555	1 509	1 595	6 888	2 242	59	2 426	3 027	293
White	241 748	3 608	2 543	1 493	1 503	6 714	2 220	59	2 426	3 008	293
Black	2 535	73	12	11	90	174	22	—	—	19	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	96	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	1 284	22	19	10	—	35	31	—	—	45	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	244 589	3 681	2 555	1 509	1 595	6 888	2 242	59	2 426	3 027	293
Male	125 872	1 875	1 283	745	785	3 482	1 116	31	1 270	1 592	132
Female	118 717	1 806	1 272	764	810	3 406	1 126	28	1 156	1 435	161
Total persons	244 589	3 681	2 555	1 509	1 595	6 888	2 242	59	2 426	3 027	293
Under 5 years	12 823	137	153	43	60	422	131	7	154	245	—
5 to 9 years	15 179	229	91	78	89	478	147	6	186	198	8
10 to 14 years	19 779	241	178	118	160	509	151	8	241	204	24
15 to 19 years	24 686	418	214	158	100	709	285	12	239	284	34
20 to 24 years	15 345	230	203	119	82	459	147	8	188	256	9
25 to 29 years	12 732	215	147	84	132	282	92	—	158	194	6
30 to 34 years	14 086	155	112	103	87	402	184	—	137	230	7
35 to 39 years	14 691	145	170	76	93	307	128	7	154	175	28
40 to 44 years	14 465	292	112	113	73	443	142	—	123	170	10
45 to 49 years	15 221	380	102	100	67	430	168	—	176	160	30
50 to 54 years	16 306	164	192	87	130	431	137	—	192	182	12
55 to 59 years	17 574	281	204	153	130	561	131	—	121	141	19
60 to 64 years	15 786	302	199	90	159	340	79	—	100	165	25
65 to 69 years	14 198	231	178	72	120	422	154	5	145	190	36
70 to 74 years	10 315	128	164	57	53	347	71	—	47	97	36
75 to 79 years	6 234	83	81	43	24	156	27	6	36	69	—
80 to 84 years	3 056	36	49	15	32	112	42	—	29	60	9
85 years and over	2 113	14	6	—	4	78	26	—	—	7	—
Median	37.6	41.2	40.4	38.4	39.7	38.0	34.6	16.8	31.7	32.9	48.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	244 589	3 681	2 555	1 509	1 595	6 888	2 242	59	2 426	3 027	293
In households	244 589	3 681	2 555	1 509	1 595	6 888	2 242	59	2 426	3 027	293
Family householder:	68 881	1 090	795	418	484	1 943	564	13	644	843	101
Male	3 920	49	37	27	25	81	55	—	25	51	—
Female	4 761	81	51	44	57	154	25	—	49	88	—
Nonfamily householder:	5 687	68	75	46	31	165	60	—	35	95	5
Male	67 311	1 041	780	416	452	1 931	585	13	636	799	97
Female	82 883	1 203	732	484	493	2 289	842	33	950	987	81
Other relatives:	9 615	130	85	42	41	271	111	—	78	137	9
Male	1 531	19	—	32	12	54	—	—	9	27	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.94	2.86	2.67	2.82	2.67	2.94	3.18	4.54	3.22	2.81	2.76
Persons per family	3.20	3.08	2.92	3.12	2.94	3.22	3.48	4.54	3.49	3.15	2.85
Persons under 18 years	64 148	911	592	315	379	1 838	593	33	723	831	50
Percent living with two parents	90.5	90.6	93.8	87.3	78.4	91.9	89.0	100.0	97.0	90.4	100.0

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	18 007	314	188	135	102	533	185	8	166	264	31
Children ever born	4 840	54	33	8	10	225	71	—	46	88	—
Per 1,000 women	269	172	174	59	98	422	384	1 000	277	333	—
Women 25 to 34 years	13 343	162	116	105	106	344	144	—	146	172	13
Children ever born	23 590	214	161	152	162	647	275	—	262	391	7
Per 1,000 women	1 768	1 321	1 388	1 448	1 500	1 881	1 884	—	1 795	2 273	538
Women 35 to 44 years	14 863	242	146	100	78	414	154	—	150	178	19
Children ever born	41 281	676	430	249	221	1 198	395	—	421	399	74
Per 1,000 women	2 777	2 793	2 945	2 490	2 833	2 894	2 532	—	2 807	2 242	3 895

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	232 167	3 551	2 415	1 525	1 592	6 390	2 098	52	2 535	2 804	293
Same house	170 983	2 639	1 849	1 267	1 129	4 867	1 459	52	1 748	1 739	222
Different house in United States	60 893	912	566	258	463	1 523	639	—	787	1 065	71
Same county	38 270	546	327	157	329	1 006	365	—	395	509	63
Different county	22 623	366	239	101	134	517	274	—	392	556	8
Same State	15 956	203	125	87	106	412	229	—	170	497	8
Different State	6 667	163	114	14	28	105	45	—	222	59	—
Abroad	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	156 777	2 426	1 716	993	1 104	4 311	1 381	18	1 418	1 840	218
Elementary:	30 653	632	451	167	107	1 196	367	—	133	230	40
0 to 7 years	34 693	736	352	208	129	1 049	370	—	199	325	28
8 years	21 615	286	239	154	243	500	237	—	175	236	43
High school:	46 928	488	460	332	469	1 152	266	5	574	557	107
1 to 3 years	11 344	172	125	65	71	196	77	—	161	188	—
4 years	11 544	112	89	67	85	218	64	13	176	304	—

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	98 061	1 619	1 186	718	534	2 776	910	12	1 089	1 356	96
Agriculture	34 379	605	360	198	155	973	360	—	287	648	18
Forestry and fisheries	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	1 550	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	6	7
Construction	5 826	49	73	50	45	102	71	—	99	49	12
Manufacturing	18 809	407	318	201	107	543	192	—	172	189	—
Transportation	2 876	41	21	13	26	47	14	—	69	6	—
Communications and other public utilities	1 812	5	32	5	26	88	7	—	54	17	—
Wholesale trade	2 631	68	49	6	28	154	—	—	20	27	19
Retail trade	8 216	128	81	57	28	331	55	—	95	107	12
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 420	42	32	18	8	57	23	—	29	57	—
Business and repair services	1 329	16	4	12	13	60	—	—	29	25	—
Personal services	1 643	14	32	33	13	37	24	—	4	27	6
Entertainment and recreation services	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	12 371	166	125	68	78	297	134	12	216	173	22
Health services	3 289	24	31	18	19	108	47	12	78	45	13
Educational services	7 676	135	80	37	43	153	74	—	88	86	9
Public administration	3 796	78	59	50	2	80	24	—	15	25	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Boyle	Bracken	Breathitt	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Butler	Caldwell	Calloway	Campbell	Carrisse	Carroll
Total persons	1 944	1 917	746	3 927	1 325	1 569	1 507	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 161
White	1 944	1 893	746	3 880	1 325	1 569	1 474	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 138
Black	—	24	—	43	—	—	33	—	—	—	23
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	5	12	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	1 944	1 917	746	3 927	1 325	1 569	1 507	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 161
Male	1 067	1 001	398	2 028	709	853	769	1 568	533	669	558
Female	877	916	348	1 899	616	716	738	1 671	499	626	603
Total persons	1 944	1 917	746	3 927	1 325	1 569	1 507	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 161
Under 5 years	88	106	45	211	75	104	86	160	8	103	35
5 to 9 years	152	106	61	257	110	99	97	134	31	74	59
10 to 14 years	182	142	34	353	112	98	92	122	138	71	49
15 to 19 years	189	160	110	491	137	173	179	249	136	131	98
20 to 24 years	100	153	58	329	67	91	73	176	51	66	79
25 to 29 years	93	110	41	248	76	87	88	162	56	72	44
30 to 34 years	153	107	28	154	120	101	89	247	31	70	104
35 to 39 years	125	108	51	190	80	109	102	183	69	42	39
40 to 44 years	133	65	71	249	78	124	84	193	65	126	60
45 to 49 years	160	81	43	170	56	80	107	166	49	102	92
50 to 54 years	114	136	51	324	83	93	109	168	64	69	78
55 to 59 years	136	145	38	251	73	101	71	302	90	110	113
60 to 64 years	146	127	41	216	99	101	81	231	69	57	79
65 to 69 years	85	165	36	173	73	66	93	279	45	92	64
70 to 74 years	43	100	19	155	38	78	86	190	46	36	59
75 to 79 years	16	60	14	85	31	32	51	170	59	42	51
80 to 84 years	23	20	5	50	—	26	6	49	13	16	44
85 years and over	6	26	—	21	17	6	13	58	12	16	14
Median	35.6	38.4	34.3	32.4	33.6	36.4	37.4	44.8	39.7	40.7	45.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	1 944	1 917	746	3 927	1 325	1 569	1 507	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 161
In households	1 944	1 917	746	3 927	1 325	1 569	1 507	3 239	1 032	1 295	1 161
Family householder:	581	545	210	1 047	340	484	447	1 032	259	371	342
Male	15	41	4	57	15	11	18	63	18	23	23
Female	33	51	—	74	24	40	39	63	29	5	34
Nonfamily householder:	36	44	5	73	21	6	34	131	15	35	62
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	36	44	5	73	21	6	34	131	15	35	62
Spouse	534	563	204	1 024	309	454	425	1 021	238	401	346
Child	672	559	296	1 529	504	536	531	826	401	442	295
Other relatives	60	80	27	123	80	32	13	75	67	10	51
Nonrelatives	13	34	—	32	6	—	—	8	5	8	8
Persons per household	2.92	2.81	3.41	3.14	3.31	2.90	2.80	2.47	3.21	2.98	2.52
Persons per family	3.12	3.05	3.46	3.42	3.52	3.06	3.08	2.76	3.55	3.16	2.90
Persons under 18 years	518	430	233	1 156	422	390	364	575	263	344	188
Percent living with two parents	92.3	80.0	93.6	94.9	87.4	93.1	86.8	93.0	83.7	98.3	79.3

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	134	165	61	357	105	92	98	226	63	71	84
Children ever born	28	57	24	150	15	37	54	27	6	15	6
Per 1,000 women	209	345	393	420	143	402	551	119	95	211	71
Women 25 to 34 years	122	101	81	184	86	82	88	165	51	71	72
Children ever born	233	169	29	386	177	188	136	293	48	183	88
Per 1,000 women	1 910	1 673	935	2 098	2 058	2 293	1 545	1 584	941	2 577	1 222
Women 35 to 44 years	140	82	61	241	68	115	87	193	68	102	57
Children ever born	359	149	186	745	212	234	187	423	216	316	160
Per 1,000 women	2 564	1 817	3 049	3 091	3 118	2 209	2 149	2 192	3 176	3 098	2 807

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	1 860	1 812	701	3 573	1 220	1 405	1 433	3 020	905	1 131	1 227
Same house	1 337	1 293	541	2 613	674	1 186	1 094	2 276	831	1 041	925
Different house in United States	523	519	160	960	546	219	339	744	74	90	302
Same county	345	333	116	625	301	138	150	588	74	90	253
Different county	178	186	44	335	245	61	189	156	—	—	49
Same State	158	105	18	275	234	54	124	10	—	—	49
Different State	20	81	26	60	11	7	65	146	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 233	1 250	438	2 286	824	1 004	980	2 398	668	850	841
Elementary:	189	238	120	452	145	175	87	142	38	97	159
0 to 7 years	245	307	100	637	152	292	196	561	196	75	178
8 years	144	170	64	229	133	61	112	400	82	123	152
High school:	412	376	71	714	317	369	459	882	232	434	306
1 to 3 years	97	91	36	116	48	53	52	156	30	85	31
4 years	146	68	45	138	29	54	74	257	90	36	15
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	880	690	213	1 540	532	638	682	1 306	457	515	511
Agriculture	266	375	43	570	88	172	228	330	91	120	194
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	21	24	14	8	—	—	7	7	—	10
Construction	72	33	8	117	52	55	19	112	57	26	28
Manufacturing	213	52	24	281	187	147	138	245	56	165	98
Transportation	28	46	17	75	40	42	43	70	30	30	29
Communications and other public utilities	26	23	—	57	—	13	7	12	14	5	15
Wholesale trade	33	2	—	49	10	13	24	42	23	15	14
Retail trade	63	32	22	126	37	43	61	90	30	23	51
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	16	—	25	7	27	6	41	17	21	6
Business and repair services	16	—	—	20	25	7	10	28	9	12	—
Personal services	5	3	—	39	—	7	17	41	—	25	6
Entertainment and recreation services	9	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	91	80	62	108	48	92	70	254	102	47	37
Health services	21	—	4	43	6	17	21	83	40	6	13
Educational services	68	60	52	58	39	55	49	164	45	35	24
Public administration	39	7	13	59	20	12	59	34	21	18	29

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Carter	Cosby	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Crittenden	Cumberland	Daviess	Edmonson	Elliot
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	2 017	3 732	3 961	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 689	4 680	2 076	1 193
White	2 006	3 715	3 770	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 665	4 651	2 076	1 193
Black	—	12	191	—	—	—	—	24	22	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	47	—	61	6	26	—	—	—	38	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	2 017	3 732	3 961	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 689	4 680	2 076	1 193
Male	1 082	1 936	1 970	1 276	850	1 040	558	867	2 604	1 066	613
Female	935	1 796	1 991	1 330	726	1 072	511	822	2 076	1 010	580
Total persons	2 017	3 732	3 961	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 689	4 680	2 076	1 193
Under 5 years	85	240	223	132	49	145	48	70	241	133	54
5 to 9 years	103	261	304	172	101	112	51	104	369	129	89
10 to 14 years	223	336	326	239	126	133	120	113	551	212	127
15 to 19 years	184	321	374	309	178	198	77	115	649	194	100
20 to 24 years	134	187	243	112	106	135	30	140	271	139	63
25 to 29 years	73	212	263	145	55	116	37	96	203	93	84
30 to 34 years	111	220	204	176	82	102	62	140	237	120	83
35 to 39 years	126	211	237	186	123	152	73	67	242	186	49
40 to 44 years	143	252	246	173	113	148	52	72	202	123	69
45 to 49 years	139	234	181	121	68	117	30	72	259	106	57
50 to 54 years	152	306	232	141	103	139	111	135	335	170	62
55 to 59 years	149	226	304	213	166	152	105	148	245	125	45
60 to 64 years	101	226	237	164	51	159	63	124	211	86	57
65 to 69 years	79	207	269	173	89	104	84	100	280	117	104
70 to 74 years	127	110	143	50	65	139	53	92	160	64	77
75 to 79 years	50	93	83	41	59	48	52	42	142	41	51
80 to 84 years	26	69	54	38	28	13	11	40	34	21	6
85 years and over	12	21	38	21	14	—	10	19	49	17	16
Median	38.8	37.1	35.9	35.5	38.7	38.8	43.5	40.0	31.2	35.5	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	2 017	3 732	3 961	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 689	4 680	2 076	1 193
In households	2 017	3 732	3 961	2 606	1 576	2 112	1 069	1 689	4 680	2 076	1 193
Family household:	540	1 071	1 080	731	435	607	299	447	1 165	547	335
Male	55	51	71	45	37	62	29	32	41	29	13
Female	25	83	94	54	8	25	20	37	77	28	21
Nonfamily household:	18	66	80	60	33	29	23	63	93	32	27
Male	541	1 006	1 085	652	394	594	287	425	1 115	563	330
Female	742	1 280	1 320	917	611	642	353	511	2 078	802	422
Other relatives	74	160	184	129	58	173	58	144	83	70	45
Nonrelatives	22	15	47	18	—	—	—	30	28	5	—
Persons per household	3.16	2.94	2.99	2.93	3.07	3.00	2.88	2.92	3.40	3.26	3.01
Persons per family	3.28	3.18	3.25	3.19	3.25	3.17	3.13	3.25	3.72	3.49	3.29
Persons under 18 years	519	1 087	1 091	770	405	545	281	363	1 587	640	343
Percent living with two parents	90.9	89.8	88.4	86.4	94.8	88.6	91.1	93.1	94.5	96.3	92.7
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	113	229	289	248	99	174	55	123	315	132	82
Children ever born	25	64	76	14	6	28	6	43	57	7	—
Per 1,000 women	221	279	263	56	61	476	109	350	181	53	—
Women 25 to 34 years	112	221	238	148	81	115	46	123	235	134	88
Children ever born	216	383	346	152	152	138	52	469	251	185	—
Per 1,000 women	1 929	1 733	1 454	1 878	1 877	1 200	1 130	1 927	1 996	1 873	2 102
Women 35 to 44 years	106	252	190	149	95	145	68	63	217	166	60
Children ever born	376	677	767	536	383	383	247	204	829	468	154
Per 1,000 women	3 547	2 687	3 080	2 821	4 032	2 641	3 921	3 238	3 820	2 819	2 567
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	1 936	3 479	3 989	2 601	1 532	1 966	1 018	1 630	4 138	1 962	1 147
Same house	1 538	2 583	2 741	1 428	1 255	1 641	687	1 740	3 437	1 536	950
Different house in United States	398	896	1 235	1 173	264	325	215	490	701	426	197
Same county	227	550	942	508	128	268	75	386	595	278	85
Different county	171	346	293	665	136	57	140	104	106	148	112
Same State	85	252	108	588	82	15	77	92	53	135	74
Different State	86	94	185	77	54	42	103	12	53	13	38
Abroad	—	—	13	—	13	—	116	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 288	2 387	2 491	1 642	1 016	1 389	743	1 147	2 599	1 269	760
Elementary:	330	672	451	260	292	312	129	466	231	376	193
0 to 7 years	350	702	439	258	282	446	204	351	495	229	236
8 years	192	256	296	240	116	151	52	92	326	181	69
High school:	293	517	731	484	149	362	201	146	1 145	358	120
1 to 3 years	77	77	273	218	43	55	78	41	197	84	60
4 years	46	163	301	182	134	63	79	51	205	41	82
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	640	1 478	1 673	1 025	547	831	377	689	1 696	706	294
Agriculture	153	522	694	416	153	229	142	291	563	172	27
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mining	17	14	23	5	27	—	21	10	20	21	19
Construction	113	84	89	49	34	41	28	25	159	51	37
Manufacturing	97	368	172	168	52	240	72	179	424	170	32
Transportation	19	48	37	15	15	6	12	14	28	7	—
Communications and other public utilities	32	25	38	14	—	7	—	—	41	—	20
Wholesale trade	23	12	69	28	6	40	7	19	67	13	—
Retail trade	31	105	160	103	56	44	10	42	131	85	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	15	50	39	21	25	—	—	19	13	7
Business and repair services	5	19	8	23	8	13	—	—	24	10	5
Personal services	13	28	19	16	12	13	6	24	32	16	8
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	67	202	268	89	123	122	66	54	152	74	68
Health services	22	13	69	15	32	44	20	27	41	32	—
Educational services	32	170	179	47	86	72	41	27	88	34	68
Public administration	28	36	46	60	34	39	11	19	28	53	40

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Counties

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Estill	Fayette	Fleming	Floyd	Franklin	Fulton	Gallatin	Garrard	Grant	Graves	Grayson
Total persons	986	2 590	3 444	194	1 675	659	831	2 851	2 552	5 040	3 853
White	986	2 534	3 413	194	1 655	659	831	2 760	2 552	5 033	3 853
Black	—	49	31	—	20	—	—	91	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	42	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	986	2 590	3 444	194	1 675	659	831	2 851	2 552	5 040	3 853
Male	503	1 364	1 761	105	842	312	455	1 421	1 268	2 477	2 025
Female	483	1 226	1 683	89	833	347	376	1 430	1 284	2 563	1 828
Total persons	986	2 590	3 444	194	1 675	659	831	2 851	2 552	5 040	3 853
Under 5 years	52	201	196	12	91	—	42	156	92	214	240
5 to 9 years	45	238	257	32	107	16	76	163	112	326	285
10 to 14 years	58	167	309	26	143	35	82	275	161	386	321
15 to 19 years	102	182	331	8	146	42	65	222	220	486	402
20 to 24 years	78	244	193	13	114	20	58	183	153	307	207
25 to 29 years	52	197	233	—	98	28	38	153	114	205	246
30 to 34 years	41	197	154	19	101	16	47	150	185	268	267
35 to 39 years	47	194	240	26	123	38	55	201	136	385	242
40 to 44 years	19	96	156	7	107	32	19	160	158	279	279
45 to 49 years	53	172	183	7	58	34	72	215	193	251	179
50 to 54 years	79	168	265	6	101	15	60	163	264	275	230
55 to 59 years	142	124	284	6	111	83	62	168	213	400	241
60 to 64 years	77	119	146	12	75	64	66	176	157	399	274
65 to 69 years	44	143	197	13	118	125	34	181	160	330	185
70 to 74 years	31	31	161	7	85	36	7	153	101	193	148
75 to 79 years	34	35	58	—	64	21	18	75	58	176	59
80 to 84 years	8	35	27	—	24	20	13	34	36	86	32
85 years and over	24	27	54	—	9	14	—	23	39	74	16
Median	44.7	31.7	36.0	31.6	36.5	58.2	35.7	38.1	43.3	39.3	34.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	986	2 590	3 444	194	1 675	659	831	2 851	2 552	5 040	3 853
In households	986	2 590	3 444	194	1 675	659	831	2 851	2 552	5 040	3 853
Family household:	260	642	969	46	472	230	236	824	734	1 472	1 107
Male	23	33	28	—	11	—	23	47	57	67	22
Female	36	83	58	—	46	8	13	61	46	110	36
Nonfamily household:	—	94	89	7	77	38	15	63	51	175	63
Spouse	285	634	913	44	483	233	248	807	770	1 449	1 096
Child	363	911	1 161	97	523	107	272	923	754	1 633	1 416
Other relatives	19	127	177	—	63	43	18	109	137	112	105
Nonrelatives	—	66	49	—	—	—	6	17	3	22	8
Persons per household	3.09	3.04	3.01	3.66	2.76	2.39	2.90	2.87	2.87	2.76	3.14
Persons per family	3.36	3.48	3.26	4.07	3.21	2.67	3.08	3.11	3.10	3.08	3.32
Persons under 18 years	213	750	996	70	451	76	244	721	533	1 245	1 133
Percent living with two parents	94.8	87.5	87.7	100.0	94.2	90.8	79.5	88.1	94.9	96.0	95.2

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	89	183	271	6	124	34	43	226	178	403	256
Children ever born	30	70	111	12	42	—	17	68	17	95	57
Per 1,000 women	337	383	410	2 000	339	—	395	301	96	236	223
Women 25 to 34 years	27	234	210	13	104	21	45	149	158	232	279
Children ever born	74	436	333	57	170	5	96	251	231	459	558
Per 1,000 women	2 741	1 863	1 586	4 385	1 635	238	2 133	1 685	1 462	1 978	2 000
Women 35 to 44 years	46	139	178	7	112	40	42	177	155	344	236
Children ever born	70	353	525	21	263	123	146	563	447	920	774
Per 1,000 women	1 522	2 540	2 949	3 000	2 348	3 075	3 476	3 181	2 884	2 674	3 280

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	934	2 019	3 257	182	1 567	808	849	2 645	2 382	5 154	3 614
Same house	482	1 281	2 231	129	974	625	645	1 666	1 790	3 871	2 701
Different house in United States	252	738	1 026	53	593	183	204	967	592	1 283	913
Same county	245	320	680	53	454	181	54	268	268	915	603
Different county	7	418	346	—	139	52	150	406	324	368	310
Same State	—	358	240	—	139	—	112	301	280	256	219
Different State	—	60	106	—	—	52	38	105	44	112	69
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	631	1 558	2 158	103	1 074	546	508	1 852	1 814	3 321	2 398
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	186	203	456	21	137	99	125	464	230	442	638
8 years	158	175	619	20	215	52	44	243	302	578	512
High school: 1 to 3 years	107	174	191	13	175	81	89	376	298	539	270
4 years	117	431	646	13	324	190	152	512	731	1 267	684
College: 1 to 3 years	20	276	93	30	87	76	50	120	178	310	145
4 or more years	63	299	153	6	136	48	48	137	75	185	149

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	398	1 125	1 358	40	814	243	373	1 150	1 126	1 996	1 606
Agriculture	68	550	734	14	127	78	135	535	318	535	484
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	7	—	34	7	18	—	—	11	—	14	5
Construction	27	34	77	—	42	5	35	24	51	97	162
Manufacturing	150	66	122	—	137	42	39	176	294	466	381
Transportation	22	19	23	7	—	6	26	36	80	113	43
Communications and other public utilities	—	10	24	—	13	13	27	5	52	81	13
Wholesale trade	7	32	16	—	18	10	21	14	46	65	38
Retail trade	30	94	54	—	110	29	26	123	89	191	141
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	41	24	—	18	20	—	32	37	44	30
Business and repair services	14	4	18	—	—	—	—	29	25	26	—
Personal services	7	56	27	—	6	—	18	11	6	35	21
Entertainment and recreation services	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	7
Professional and related services	66	163	12	12	136	33	33	144	98	261	223
Health services	—	67	52	—	24	8	—	63	39	89	80
Educational services	66	66	90	12	104	25	23	67	32	131	98
Public administration	—	25	42	—	183	7	13	5	30	68	58

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Counties

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Green	Greenup	Hancock	Hardin	Harlan	Harrison	Hart	Henderson	Henry	Hickman	Hopkins
Total persons	3 782	1 401	1 144	4 481	122	3 272	4 858	2 218	3 138	1 204	1 583
White	3 723	1 401	1 144	4 445	122	3 249	4 804	2 195	3 107	1 197	1 583
Black	59	—	—	10	—	—	54	23	24	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	26	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	25	21	—	9	—	—	12	20	13	—	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	3 782	1 401	1 144	4 481	122	3 272	4 858	2 218	3 138	1 204	1 583
Male	2 011	736	598	2 297	64	1 679	2 431	1 150	1 574	629	804
Female	1 771	665	546	2 184	58	1 593	2 427	1 068	1 564	575	779
Total persons	3 782	1 401	1 144	4 481	122	3 272	4 858	2 218	3 138	1 204	1 583
Under 5 years	165	129	45	167	22	237	283	116	182	63	65
5 to 9 years	251	89	80	242	13	187	371	92	199	55	105
10 to 14 years	281	152	108	393	7	257	383	160	213	94	160
15 to 19 years	367	137	101	541	8	336	479	260	313	96	152
20 to 24 years	189	66	92	248	28	211	313	108	182	81	62
25 to 29 years	177	88	78	125	5	172	256	107	135	55	85
30 to 34 years	229	70	59	260	—	220	324	88	257	64	85
35 to 39 years	245	107	60	276	15	240	320	122	233	37	169
40 to 44 years	223	88	63	311	14	198	255	115	110	83	110
45 to 49 years	289	50	56	317	—	146	415	91	135	112	91
50 to 54 years	177	106	91	251	—	247	291	168	251	122	55
55 to 59 years	249	106	97	302	—	239	296	172	226	83	97
60 to 64 years	271	81	64	299	—	179	228	215	216	77	107
65 to 69 years	287	31	36	315	—	126	263	130	160	86	94
70 to 74 years	252	49	49	206	3	123	148	79	160	42	55
75 to 79 years	54	13	25	110	7	73	86	65	104	42	60
80 to 84 years	41	21	10	79	—	46	83	24	62	10	18
85 years and over	35	18	10	39	—	35	64	50	30	2	13
Median	39.7	32.8	35.7	39.8	22.8	35.3	35.3	42.4	36.9	43.4	37.3

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	3 782	1 401	1 144	4 481	122	3 272	4 858	2 218	3 138	1 204	1 583
In households	3 782	1 401	1 144	4 481	122	3 272	4 858	2 218	3 138	1 204	1 583
Family householder:	1 087	367	324	1 295	32	908	1 402	622	839	373	466
Male	66	13	19	60	—	24	57	49	100	21	17
Female	84	8	27	34	3	87	59	34	50	38	23
Nonfamily householder:	129	47	21	108	7	55	107	86	101	34	42
Male	1 083	352	313	1 240	30	926	1 319	578	858	357	470
Female	1 188	514	435	1 524	50	1 133	1 710	727	1 024	357	512
Child	119	100	5	194	—	133	197	88	149	24	47
Other relatives	26	—	—	26	—	6	7	34	17	—	6
Nonrelatives	2.77	3.22	2.93	2.99	2.90	3.05	2.99	2.80	2.88	2.58	2.89
Persons per household	3.07	3.54	3.20	3.18	3.50	3.35	3.21	3.08	3.16	2.87	3.13
Persons per family	952	467	293	1 179	50	931	1 360	575	791	266	420
Persons under 18 years	94.2	89.3	100.0	91.6	100.0	91.2	92.9	90.4	90.9	92.1	94.3
Percent living with two parents											

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	188	100	75	293	23	271	409	168	241	73	94
Children ever born	70	64	16	31	33	62	159	57	67	14	16
Per 1,000 women	372	640	213	106	1 435	229	389	339	278	192	170
Women 25 to 34 years	210	98	64	212	—	212	301	99	162	58	83
Children ever born	435	177	111	405	—	331	608	179	355	128	140
Per 1,000 women	2 071	1 806	1 734	1 910	—	1 561	2 020	1 808	2 191	2 007	1 687
Women 35 to 44 years	240	90	72	313	15	206	300	85	166	69	150
Children ever born	602	268	182	1 030	31	587	735	225	399	158	333
Per 1,000 women	2 508	2 978	2 528	3 291	2 067	2 850	2 450	2 647	2 404	2 290	2 220

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	3 603	1 274	1 156	4 108	100	2 965	4 577	1 987	2 671	1 249	1 550
Same house	3 066	955	966	3 318	52	2 088	3 298	1 633	1 839	1 131	1 276
Different house in United States	537	319	190	778	48	864	1 279	354	832	118	274
Same county	397	203	131	444	34	598	731	244	438	64	155
Different county	140	116	59	334	14	266	548	110	394	54	119
Same State	69	39	59	288	—	181	486	77	277	54	84
Different State	71	77	—	46	14	85	62	33	117	—	35
Abroad	—	—	—	12	—	13	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 529	828	718	2 890	44	2 044	3 029	1 482	2 049	815	1 039
Elementary:	849	187	93	527	7	260	668	205	356	79	167
0 to 7 years	745	254	164	696	3	378	751	229	437	107	134
8 years	256	116	74	422	—	378	428	180	267	119	165
High school:	519	222	263	888	19	686	851	610	714	371	389
1 to 3 years	108	26	77	164	—	223	170	85	159	88	57
4 years	52	23	47	193	15	119	161	173	116	51	127
College:											
1 to 3 years											
4 or more years											

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 549	419	474	1 644	40	1 431	1 679	896	1 229	509	591
Agriculture	638	46	94	625	5	506	808	270	535	171	197
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	7	7	6	6	6	7	21	49	14	8	80
Construction	50	44	16	120	—	33	72	59	45	15	46
Manufacturing	455	106	205	217	—	364	275	112	178	123	45
Transportation	8	67	7	26	14	28	74	12	31	27	11
Communications and other public utilities	—	7	12	27	—	11	17	26	19	16	12
Wholesale trade	49	7	8	27	—	9	51	19	40	17	23
Retail trade	55	21	46	194	—	90	106	114	122	32	61
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34	20	4	80	—	61	29	40	15	—	14
Business and repair services	19	19	—	16	—	21	4	28	19	5	—
Personal services	51	16	—	18	—	14	15	22	16	5	—
Entertainment and recreation services	10	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	1	—	—
Professional and related services	125	54	71	200	8	215	126	111	86	35	102
Health services	42	12	5	37	—	73	42	43	13	8	43
Educational services	78	42	53	131	8	127	64	44	69	20	59
Public administration	48	5	5	108	7	51	72	34	108	55	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Jackson	Jefferson	Jessamine	Johnson	Kenton	Knott	Knox	Larue	Laurel	Lawrence	Lee
Total persons	2 130	947	2 306	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	478
White	2 130	928	2 268	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	471
Black	—	19	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	7

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 130	947	2 306	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	478
Male	1 148	483	1 141	284	528	—	412	1 264	1 393	462	261
Female	982	464	1 165	272	410	—	474	1 271	1 501	393	217
Total persons	2 130	947	2 306	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	478
Under 5 years	119	22	64	22	67	—	26	104	101	37	17
5 to 9 years	154	36	158	27	37	—	36	149	182	50	47
10 to 14 years	187	84	198	52	111	—	71	203	201	75	46
15 to 19 years	149	82	246	36	94	—	136	276	339	80	65
20 to 24 years	85	36	179	52	67	—	96	142	198	80	38
25 to 29 years	116	39	79	23	81	—	46	78	126	17	28
30 to 34 years	155	47	156	15	62	—	18	101	156	57	21
35 to 39 years	168	37	163	20	65	—	39	159	126	28	31
40 to 44 years	110	75	180	51	48	—	60	195	175	70	44
45 to 49 years	87	56	131	57	55	—	54	141	178	27	37
50 to 54 years	68	99	107	12	80	—	34	129	295	82	41
55 to 59 years	168	86	210	14	35	—	46	217	282	75	37
60 to 64 years	143	111	128	65	47	—	86	214	215	40	7
65 to 69 years	149	43	97	33	43	—	73	109	188	36	19
70 to 74 years	132	58	109	29	16	—	27	119	114	71	—
75 to 79 years	59	21	49	17	—	—	26	132	57	13	—
80 to 84 years	43	15	36	5	21	—	12	48	27	11	—
85 years and over	38	—	16	26	9	—	—	19	34	6	—
Median	38.0	46.4	37.2	43.0	31.0	—	36.8	41.4	43.4	40.2	29.6

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	2 130	947	2 306	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	478
In households	2 130	947	2 306	556	938	—	886	2 535	2 894	855	478
Family householder:	620	274	623	159	240	—	230	728	813	231	120
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	20	21	44	—	5	—	7	48	67	9	7
Nonfamily householder:	49	34	37	—	23	—	19	54	39	16	—
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	58	18	71	7	27	—	20	57	61	7	7
Spouse	595	273	616	144	233	—	237	718	817	218	126
Child	694	274	811	208	371	—	344	786	922	300	195
Other relatives	94	48	88	22	17	—	29	118	175	74	—
Nonrelatives	—	5	16	16	22	—	—	26	—	—	23
Persons per household	2.85	2.73	2.98	3.35	3.18	—	3.21	2.86	2.95	3.25	3.57
Persons per family	3.16	3.02	3.27	3.35	3.53	—	3.57	3.09	3.18	3.47	3.53
Persons under 18 years	543	193	555	123	263	—	222	659	703	221	156
Percent living with two parents	96.1	80.3	82.0	100.0	93.2	—	92.8	82.4	78.8	78.7	91.0

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	101	52	229	42	52	—	138	180	215	50	31
Children ever born	46	6	25	—	12	—	13	39	27	6	—
Per 1,000 women	455	115	109	—	231	—	94	217	126	120	—
Women 25 to 34 years	119	34	106	7	64	—	37	89	157	29	29
Children ever born	244	62	132	28	85	—	35	158	228	66	42
Per 1,000 women	2 050	1 824	1 222	4 000	1 328	—	946	1 775	1 452	2 276	1 448
Women 35 to 44 years	135	57	165	50	81	—	52	175	184	58	46
Children ever born	360	117	407	146	150	—	128	498	449	80	162
Per 1,000 women	2 667	2 053	2 467	2 920	2 941	—	2 462	2 846	2 916	1 379	3 522

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 013	1 230	2 448	534	844	—	888	2 438	2 796	791	465
Same house	1 586	1 077	1 532	369	521	—	671	1 745	2 178	664	343
Different house in United States	427	137	916	165	323	—	217	693	618	127	112
Same county	304	110	463	123	132	—	182	372	424	105	47
Different county	123	27	453	42	191	—	35	321	194	22	65
Same State	69	27	352	34	150	—	6	245	70	22	65
Different State	54	—	101	8	41	—	29	76	124	—	—
Abroad	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 436	687	1 461	367	562	—	521	1 661	1 973	533	263
Elementary:	479	121	242	55	45	—	126	332	418	136	53
0 to 7 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 years	310	66	238	92	78	—	162	377	484	142	55
High school:	168	87	201	22	67	—	72	253	309	53	39
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	328	232	408	136	258	—	78	483	466	116	62
College:	80	79	140	35	36	—	19	118	172	23	37
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	71	102	232	27	78	—	64	98	124	63	19

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	571	462	1 095	209	405	—	283	994	1 085	224	166
Agriculture	181	134	391	42	59	—	44	483	289	52	30
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	9	—	12	20	—	—	15	—	40	25	—
Construction	31	30	56	23	32	—	33	63	103	17	19
Manufacturing	70	70	115	7	64	—	39	106	176	24	18
Transportation	21	18	13	6	46	—	25	42	37	15	—
Communications and other public utilities	43	—	30	10	30	—	7	—	21	—	—
Wholesale trade	27	26	14	—	6	—	—	22	59	—	12
Retail trade	65	32	181	34	13	—	26	85	89	18	42
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	28	30	6	7	—	5	17	33	10	—
Business and repair services	20	16	9	9	31	—	—	7	11	5	—
Personal services	—	19	42	—	11	—	14	14	13	18	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	61	71	159	28	93	—	63	142	150	35	42
Health services	13	20	21	—	12	—	—	24	43	6	—
Educational services	48	37	115	28	57	—	57	87	107	29	39
Public administration	35	12	30	18	13	—	12	13	64	5	3

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Leslie	Letcher	Lewis	Lincoln	Livingston	Logan	Lyon	McCracken	McCreary	McLean	Madison
Total persons	34	15	2 659	4 123	891	3 984	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 064
White	34	15	2 595	4 089	891	3 862	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 006
Black	—	—	21	34	—	112	—	—	—	—	45
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	2	23	—	45	—	—	—	—	12

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	34	15	2 659	4 123	891	3 984	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 064
Male	12	—	1 458	2 104	490	2 060	386	778	85	827	1 574
Female	22	—	1 201	2 019	401	1 924	341	766	57	755	1 490
Total persons	34	15	2 659	4 123	891	3 984	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 064
Under 5 years	11	—	122	185	26	191	26	68	5	54	153
5 to 9 years	—	—	143	208	27	243	33	110	19	66	174
10 to 14 years	—	—	231	371	50	302	71	109	36	139	183
15 to 19 years	—	—	353	480	46	368	53	164	10	168	278
20 to 24 years	23	—	184	245	92	249	27	60	13	85	162
25 to 29 years	—	—	88	190	30	147	39	86	—	76	146
30 to 34 years	—	—	142	225	43	254	36	99	6	67	162
35 to 39 years	—	—	144	269	58	240	59	120	10	110	166
40 to 44 years	—	—	176	236	52	230	44	36	18	105	184
45 to 49 years	—	—	157	315	85	234	57	119	12	74	171
50 to 54 years	—	—	177	269	13	267	54	95	7	83	260
55 to 59 years	—	—	182	300	41	341	82	106	6	133	203
60 to 64 years	—	—	179	249	128	313	44	99	—	126	188
65 to 69 years	—	—	161	200	83	245	60	110	—	92	248
70 to 74 years	—	—	117	202	62	194	17	82	—	81	151
75 to 79 years	—	—	54	99	38	102	11	38	—	52	152
80 to 84 years	—	—	20	59	4	46	—	15	—	39	55
85 years and over	—	—	29	21	13	18	14	28	—	32	28
Median	22.8	—	37.3	37.9	46.3	40.0	42.2	36.2	20.1	41.2	42.9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	34	15	2 659	4 123	891	3 984	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 064
In households	34	—	2 659	4 123	891	3 984	727	1 544	142	1 582	3 064
Family householder:	—	—	669	1 169	278	1 157	234	479	30	452	899
Male	—	—	63	76	13	66	7	36	—	62	62
Female	11	—	117	84	49	69	18	35	6	36	58
Nonfamily householder:	—	—	43	94	26	85	31	35	—	50	101
Male	—	—	638	1 104	285	1 117	202	451	29	452	865
Female	12	—	996	1 418	230	1 201	219	510	77	508	867
Spouse	11	—	106	178	10	257	16	21	—	48	193
Child	—	—	27	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	19
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.09	—	2.98	2.90	2.43	2.89	2.51	2.75	3.94	2.76	2.74
Persons per family	3.09	—	3.38	3.17	2.80	3.11	2.81	3.00	4.53	3.07	3.00
Persons under 18 years	11	—	747	1 080	134	984	149	406	65	384	685
Percent living with two parents	100.0	—	85.1	93.6	86.6	84.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	88.2

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	11	—	263	313	48	239	23	121	17	111	213
Children ever born	—	—	79	74	7	110	—	16	—	16	48
Per 1,000 women	—	—	300	236	146	460	—	132	—	144	225
Women 25 to 34 years	—	—	110	215	43	205	32	70	6	81	131
Children ever born	—	—	208	422	49	379	52	129	6	104	265
Per 1,000 women	—	—	1 891	1 963	1 140	1 849	1 625	1 843	1 000	1 284	2 023
Women 35 to 44 years	—	—	163	230	48	227	61	83	11	98	208
Children ever born	—	—	481	699	108	640	102	231	37	241	469
Per 1,000 women	—	—	2 951	2 796	2 250	2 819	1 672	2 783	3 364	2 459	2 255

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	23	—	2 539	3 932	953	3 924	667	1 592	137	1 313	2 911
Same house	—	—	1 986	2 682	832	2 995	608	1 113	100	1 120	2 023
Different house in United States	23	—	547	1 270	121	929	59	479	37	193	881
Same county	23	—	374	748	68	606	32	350	37	71	690
Different county	—	—	173	522	53	323	27	129	—	122	191
Same State	—	—	24	409	42	216	27	46	—	60	151
Different State	—	—	149	113	11	107	—	83	—	62	40
Abroad	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Percent 25 years old and over	—	—	1 626	2 634	650	2 631	517	1 033	59	1 070	2 114
Elementary:	—	—	427	641	75	493	34	95	10	143	474
0 to 7 years	—	—	511	585	192	494	110	134	7	228	395
8 years	—	—	187	490	82	322	102	114	12	159	310
High school:	—	—	376	674	219	930	232	435	12	353	544
1 to 3 years	—	—	45	127	32	195	31	174	—	81	176
4 years	—	—	80	117	50	197	8	81	18	106	215

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	12	—	1 001	1 660	396	1 700	268	584	30	590	1 260
Agriculture	—	—	410	797	119	767	56	93	—	271	440
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	12	—	6	—	14	20	6	—	—	28	—
Construction	—	—	56	61	15	85	14	74	—	28	76
Manufacturing	—	—	185	281	66	316	94	120	6	42	205
Transportation	—	—	39	76	40	25	9	39	6	15	17
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	5	14	6	20	7	43	—	16	11
Wholesale trade	—	—	15	34	17	25	7	40	—	14	18
Retail trade	—	—	71	93	13	95	7	67	—	28	121
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	32	12	16	53	10	14	—	14	29
Business and repair services	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	17
Personal services	—	—	26	17	6	14	—	14	—	14	22
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	—	195	191	73	225	31	42	18	85	228
Health services	—	—	5	89	46	68	6	5	—	7	62
Educational services	—	—	123	83	19	112	12	31	18	72	147
Public administration	—	—	15	35	11	55	28	19	—	35	76

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Magoffin	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Mason	Meade	Menifee	Mercer	Metcalfe	Monroe	Montgomery
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	1 022	3 400	1 840	—	2 660	1 783	1 110	2 531	3 290	1 956	2 148
White	1 022	3 382	1 840	—	2 608	1 774	1 056	2 524	3 158	1 920	2 148
Black	—	18	—	—	52	—	—	—	124	36	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	9	54	7	8	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	8	—	—	30	—	41	42	—	12
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	1 022	3 400	1 840	—	2 660	1 783	1 110	2 531	3 290	1 956	2 148
Male	581	1 825	957	—	1 373	998	596	1 318	1 695	1 018	1 092
Female	441	1 575	883	—	1 287	785	514	1 213	1 595	938	1 056
Total persons	1 022	3 400	1 840	—	2 660	1 783	1 110	2 531	3 290	1 956	2 148
Under 5 years	17	266	98	—	173	77	82	135	147	158	142
5 to 9 years	97	193	82	—	193	143	87	142	207	158	155
10 to 14 years	153	344	139	—	187	114	104	227	259	94	175
15 to 19 years	134	511	99	—	318	198	142	235	308	195	173
20 to 24 years	44	298	147	—	215	108	81	149	131	105	170
25 to 29 years	31	169	81	—	146	134	73	112	111	92	204
30 to 34 years	74	171	86	—	127	100	63	99	213	125	72
35 to 39 years	128	193	110	—	131	42	46	178	218	122	110
40 to 44 years	54	111	133	—	145	136	52	113	166	116	140
45 to 49 years	62	243	136	—	197	81	72	172	241	140	165
50 to 54 years	14	257	67	—	192	112	24	251	203	113	151
55 to 59 years	41	194	207	—	190	102	75	244	231	144	153
60 to 64 years	49	118	192	—	189	141	53	158	258	139	82
65 to 69 years	51	141	147	—	83	171	80	175	184	98	63
70 to 74 years	30	130	66	—	79	70	9	58	208	76	71
75 to 79 years	15	56	25	—	28	35	54	46	95	41	84
80 to 84 years	—	5	17	—	41	17	7	7	75	24	38
85 years and over	28	—	8	—	26	2	6	30	35	16	—
Median	32.4	27.6	42.9	—	33.9	37.1	29.0	39.7	41.5	37.1	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	1 022	3 400	1 840	—	2 660	1 783	1 110	2 531	3 290	1 956	2 148
In households	1 022	3 400	1 840	—	2 660	1 783	1 110	2 531	3 290	1 956	2 148
Family householder:	258	812	572	—	681	475	277	711	933	558	604
Male	—	59	36	—	46	25	6	66	61	20	10
Female	—	62	70	—	50	56	21	88	53	46	39
Nonfamily householder:	20	62	70	—	50	56	21	88	53	46	39
Male	—	34	61	—	76	15	22	44	97	55	59
Female	—	28	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	234	819	563	—	665	474	292	714	895	552	599
Child	461	1 512	456	—	931	645	452	793	1 001	672	731
Other relatives	27	79	76	—	174	74	40	104	213	67	90
Nonrelatives	—	23	6	—	37	19	—	11	17	6	25
Persons per household	3.41	3.52	2.49	—	3.12	3.12	3.40	2.78	2.83	2.97	3.06
Persons per family	3.72	3.77	2.80	—	3.43	3.39	3.77	3.07	3.08	3.23	3.31
Persons under 18 years	379	1 132	383	—	723	455	378	662	808	534	583
Percent living with two parents	96.0	89.7	87.7	—	91.1	96.3	91.3	87.3	87.7	94.9	90.7
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	70	315	97	—	245	124	92	137	184	116	175
Children ever born	—	105	31	—	96	47	42	43	65	77	69
Per 1,000 women	—	333	320	—	392	379	457	314	349	664	394
Women 25 to 34 years	49	146	76	—	123	104	67	109	161	110	131
Children ever born	114	320	132	—	240	190	116	209	257	225	224
Per 1,000 women	2 327	2 192	1 737	—	1 951	1 827	1 731	1 917	1 596	2 045	1 710
Women 35 to 44 years	93	149	129	—	154	96	50	138	217	117	137
Children ever born	320	479	307	—	453	331	143	448	611	304	371
Per 1,000 women	3 441	3 215	2 380	—	2 942	3 448	2 860	2 835	2 816	2 598	2 921
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	998	3 138	2 104	—	2 491	1 682	1 028	2 396	3 114	1 785	1 990
Same house	874	2 137	1 639	—	1 829	1 131	796	1 499	2 382	1 226	1 472
Different house in United States	124	1 001	465	—	662	551	232	897	732	496	518
Same county	101	429	400	—	471	345	123	552	400	347	272
Different county	23	572	65	—	191	206	109	345	332	149	246
Same State	23	516	62	—	102	182	71	235	233	92	195
Different State	—	56	3	—	89	24	38	110	99	57	51
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	577	1 788	1 275	—	1 574	1 143	614	1 643	2 238	1 246	1 333
Elementary:	141	392	119	—	258	165	209	219	678	326	227
0 to 7 years	222	345	316	—	304	222	160	291	655	347	310
High school:	55	294	156	—	273	148	45	290	225	169	204
1 to 3 years	114	535	441	—	542	488	120	518	478	302	359
College:	16	151	133	—	61	84	49	197	88	46	108
1 to 3 years	29	71	110	—	136	36	31	128	114	56	125
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	275	1 364	742	—	1 109	681	323	1 256	1 230	812	927
Agriculture	30	556	98	—	512	194	84	509	574	330	250
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	7	—	—	—	13	—	20	5	3
Mining	54	8	—	—	7	19	5	—	16	6	2
Construction	43	48	79	—	81	52	23	74	60	12	44
Manufacturing	—	269	212	—	187	149	110	262	140	197	262
Transportation	38	41	46	—	7	12	—	23	12	5	17
Communications and other public utilities	7	31	5	—	17	30	7	40	20	26	20
Wholesale trade	—	46	17	—	21	30	—	78	68	100	143
Retail trade	31	117	100	—	78	48	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	21	9	—	29	13	—	35	50	7	37
Business and repair services	14	28	8	—	16	10	13	18	9	2	26
Personal services	—	7	14	—	9	—	—	—	22	—	7
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	22	7	—	—
Professional and related services	58	168	119	—	125	57	36	92	170	100	84
Health services	—	46	29	—	52	5	6	18	29	19	9
Educational services	51	109	84	—	73	42	23	62	141	81	68
Public administration	—	24	20	—	13	88	32	83	13	8	11

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Morgan	Muhlenberg	Nelson	Nicholas	Ohio	Oldham	Owen	Owsley	Pendleton	Perry	Pike
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 314	1 325	2 258	1 032	1 939	20	104
White	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 290	1 325	2 239	1 032	1 932	20	104
Black	—	—	—	—	17	—	19	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	23	—	15	—	6	24	8	—	—	—	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 314	1 325	2 258	1 032	1 939	20	104
Male	1 017	816	1 769	774	1 180	666	1 156	540	1 043	...	66
Female	882	800	1 560	767	1 134	659	1 102	492	896	...	38
Total persons	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 314	1 325	2 258	1 032	1 939	20	104
Under 5 years	108	76	180	115	91	61	130	41	94	...	7
5 to 9 years	142	77	182	67	96	77	127	48	132	...	14
10 to 14 years	132	134	376	118	172	154	116	109	119	...	12
15 to 19 years	147	135	426	147	255	135	212	107	199	...	13
20 to 24 years	109	102	248	100	117	96	163	40	138	...	—
25 to 29 years	103	102	180	104	103	84	172	34	116	...	—
30 to 34 years	171	52	158	80	94	94	145	32	101	...	20
35 to 39 years	69	80	184	91	162	100	123	62	144	...	15
40 to 44 years	89	118	252	124	160	69	102	82	86	...	—
45 to 49 years	178	116	227	147	184	52	183	61	172	...	17
50 to 54 years	146	117	149	81	184	52	145	61	127	...	6
55 to 59 years	49	124	212	132	128	99	160	55	116	...	—
60 to 64 years	115	105	166	78	200	130	150	103	123	...	—
65 to 69 years	164	127	197	51	142	91	133	77	119	...	—
70 to 74 years	61	94	71	57	125	22	85	57	91	...	—
75 to 79 years	66	37	73	35	58	7	71	58	36	...	—
80 to 84 years	31	20	24	9	36	—	20	5	26	...	—
85 years and over	19	—	24	5	7	—	21	—	—	...	—
Median	37.7	42.1	32.3	37.2	42.1	32.8	37.6	42.6	37.4	...	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 314	1 325	2 258	1 032	1 939	20	104
In households	1 899	1 616	3 329	1 541	2 314	1 325	2 258	1 032	1 939	...	104
Family householder:	581	474	820	457	684	350	650	257	560	...	25
Male	28	7	84	14	55	22	35	33	42	...	—
Female	27	47	48	36	35	—	93	24	69	...	8
Nonfamily householder:	9	29	60	29	35	33	78	9	27	...	—
Male	27	47	48	36	35	—	93	24	69	...	—
Female	531	473	799	451	677	357	647	283	529	...	25
Child	604	504	1 355	439	737	439	685	328	612	...	46
Other relatives	119	64	155	98	71	83	65	94	79	...	—
Nonrelatives	—	18	8	17	20	41	5	4	21	...	—
Persons per household	2.94	2.90	3.29	2.88	2.86	3.27	2.64	3.20	2.78	...	3.15
Persons per family	3.06	3.16	3.55	3.10	3.01	3.36	3.04	3.43	3.03	...	3.84
Persons under 18 years	463	382	1 018	393	516	367	502	268	478	...	46
Percent living with two parents	80.8	93.5	92.3	82.4	94.2	83.7	84.9	76.9	91.4	...	100.0
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	137	116	271	100	201	80	160	46	126	...	7
Children ever born	64	7	79	19	25	14	44	14	16	...	—
Per 1,000 women	467	60	292	190	124	175	275	304	127	...	—
Women 25 to 34 years	125	80	156	81	98	107	147	44	93	...	13
Children ever born	234	118	229	114	173	228	253	47	147	...	33
Per 1,000 women	1 872	1 475	1 468	1 407	1 765	2 131	1 721	1 068	1 581	...	2 538
Women 35 to 44 years	79	114	241	125	176	65	104	64	130	...	—
Children ever born	223	338	689	384	449	172	235	218	295	...	—
Per 1,000 women	2 823	2 965	2 859	3 072	2 551	2 646	2 260	3 406	2 269	...	—
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	1 791	1 670	3 170	1 426	2 235	1 356	2 171	981	1 737	...	97
Same house	1 371	1 132	2 275	1 109	1 658	762	1 671	751	1 362	...	97
Different house in United States	420	538	864	317	577	594	500	230	395	...	—
Same county	301	325	576	202	234	246	235	192	216	...	—
Different county	119	213	288	115	343	348	265	38	179	...	—
Same State	74	191	252	96	167	273	175	20	90	...	—
Different State	45	22	36	19	176	75	90	18	89	...	—
Abroad	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 261	1 092	1 917	994	1 583	802	1 510	687	1 257	...	58
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	322	196	270	186	212	56	234	330	123	...	12
8 years	374	209	397	179	359	122	372	98	252	...	—
High school: 1 to 3 years	166	183	278	173	198	119	296	61	244	...	6
4 years	234	352	619	370	598	283	435	115	487	...	12
College: 1 to 3 years	81	88	185	54	113	151	88	45	52	...	13
4 or more years	84	64	168	32	103	71	85	38	99	...	15
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	582	567	1 329	737	897	627	1 046	218	906	...	52
Agriculture	132	163	437	284	177	324	396	64	296	...	—
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Mining	28	129	15	—	125	23	—	—	9	...	5
Construction	100	11	86	74	70	17	85	47	30	...	6
Manufacturing	80	44	337	168	156	85	122	185	34	...	—
Transportation	39	39	33	16	39	24	13	5	35	...	14
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Wholesale trade	6	12	54	7	44	38	17	—	47	...	—
Retail trade	78	43	120	41	32	46	93	30	66	...	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25	20	22	10	36	9	37	—	23	...	—
Business and repair services	14	27	14	3	15	6	12	6	12	...	—
Personal services	6	—	40	5	6	8	23	12	12	...	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	...	—
Professional and related services	46	56	142	87	165	39	153	43	111	...	19
Health services	2	23	28	21	88	28	70	9	16	...	—
Educational services	44	27	95	53	58	7	78	31	70	...	19
Public administration	28	17	22	35	26	—	89	6	46	...	8

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Powell	Pulaski	Robertson	Rockcastle	Rowan	Russell	Scott	Shelby	Simpson	Spencer	Taylor
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	365	4 965	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 332	4 283	2 253	1 765	3 386
White	351	4 944	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 271	4 167	2 180	1 765	3 299
Black	14	14	—	—	—	—	55	116	73	—	87
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	45	1	5	—	—	—	60	18	—	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	365	4 965	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 332	4 283	2 253	1 765	3 386
Male	209	2 568	377	1 181	518	1 541	1 208	2 205	1 206	870	1 679
Female	156	2 397	357	1 190	475	1 558	1 124	2 078	1 047	895	1 707
Total persons	365	4 965	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 332	4 283	2 253	1 765	3 386
Under 5 years	22	226	28	106	45	93	159	169	139	93	210
5 to 9 years	5	246	39	163	51	192	113	264	109	162	187
10 to 14 years	21	419	84	215	113	346	122	365	186	119	294
15 to 19 years	87	415	76	258	110	237	289	492	246	166	337
20 to 24 years	35	256	36	146	62	148	175	286	167	127	225
25 to 29 years	12	265	37	142	44	142	153	200	107	103	153
30 to 34 years	—	289	27	85	52	210	97	271	118	153	209
35 to 39 years	5	309	58	131	54	187	104	393	144	68	163
40 to 44 years	33	302	26	158	51	183	151	265	132	119	217
45 to 49 years	27	305	56	104	69	189	158	274	187	97	257
50 to 54 years	37	350	57	172	120	261	233	280	172	157	206
55 to 59 years	39	389	55	159	91	231	185	268	179	85	212
60 to 64 years	2	383	39	163	60	232	134	250	139	118	182
65 to 69 years	11	263	22	107	20	210	79	126	75	86	164
70 to 74 years	20	261	48	149	27	72	112	143	80	68	227
75 to 79 years	7	173	24	65	6	102	45	151	13	26	73
80 to 84 years	—	53	14	42	12	36	12	44	23	12	51
85 years and over	2	61	8	6	6	28	11	42	37	6	23
Median	35.5	41.0	38.4	37.7	36.8	39.9	37.8	36.2	36.9	33.7	37.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	365	4 965	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 332	4 283	2 253	1 765	3 386
in households	365	4 965	734	2 371	993	3 099	2 332	4 283	2 253	1 765	3 386
Family householder:	88	1 468	195	630	271	907	644	1 197	675	498	947
Male	2	125	17	39	—	67	42	60	22	29	58
Female	12	50	18	15	14	56	58	115	19	26	83
Nonfamily householder:	—	143	17	56	—	38	60	92	51	33	105
Male	—	143	17	56	—	38	60	92	51	33	105
Female	—	143	17	56	—	38	60	92	51	33	105
Spouse	86	1 457	196	650	276	878	655	1 187	672	481	972
Child	148	1 574	254	872	400	1 009	755	1 471	760	633	1 097
Other relatives	29	148	29	77	18	144	101	113	43	47	154
Nonrelatives	—	—	8	12	14	—	17	48	11	18	30
Persons per household	3.58	2.78	2.97	3.12	3.48	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.94	3.01	2.84
Persons per family	3.92	3.00	3.26	3.32	3.56	3.09	3.20	3.20	3.12	3.20	3.15
Persons under 18 years	88	1 136	208	654	292	789	604	1 206	562	469	926
Percent living with two parents	88.6	92.2	95.7	88.6	93.2	93.4	87.1	86.2	92.5	85.3	88.8
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	25	315	54	195	85	201	234	370	140	144	301
Children ever born	12	107	11	43	22	40	118	80	53	27	95
Per 1,000 women	480	340	204	221	259	199	504	216	379	188	316
Women 25 to 34 years	6	263	35	123	51	181	124	261	100	148	167
Children ever born	6	440	50	258	71	314	143	401	171	266	345
Per 1,000 women	1 000	1 673	1 429	2 098	1 392	1 735	1 153	1 536	1 710	1 797	2 066
Women 35 to 44 years	21	285	47	163	50	219	127	329	174	79	213
Children ever born	84	616	124	456	229	365	352	821	570	278	569
Per 1,000 women	4 000	2 161	2 638	2 798	4 580	1 667	2 772	2 495	3 276	3 519	2 671
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	344	4 754	706	2 269	924	3 006	2 170	3 934	2 114	1 890	3 154
Same house	159	3 751	530	1 749	702	2 240	1 542	2 139	1 538	1 289	2 305
Different house in United States	185	996	176	520	222	766	612	1 795	576	601	649
Same county	145	728	96	298	111	320	439	1 000	378	452	542
Different county	40	268	80	222	111	246	174	795	198	149	307
Same State	34	128	37	96	21	143	108	741	82	149	247
Different State	6	140	43	126	90	103	66	54	116	—	60
Abroad	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	195	3 403	471	1 483	612	2 083	1 474	2 707	1 406	1 098	2 133
Elementary:	71	831	81	399	112	490	210	394	151	199	546
0 to 7 years	58	981	129	453	183	616	205	428	239	272	659
8 years	20	374	76	137	68	232	272	383	253	213	257
High school:	24	869	137	334	119	530	458	919	508	346	420
1 to 3 years	8	183	28	72	40	120	169	231	173	33	136
4 years	14	165	20	88	90	95	160	352	82	35	115
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	132	1 901	254	746	416	1 173	1 063	2 020	1 049	768	1 512
Agriculture	8	578	98	263	98	400	364	782	430	358	442
Forestry and fisheries	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	19	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	6
Construction	11	147	19	40	21	79	26	78	36	14	77
Manufacturing	42	387	58	122	37	262	114	298	255	203	484
Transportation	6	50	—	5	13	28	22	37	27	6	40
Communications and other public utilities	—	30	10	13	28	20	16	35	—	7	56
Wholesale trade	6	39	4	17	—	27	34	80	27	15	33
Retail trade	11	164	14	95	39	106	158	157	69	56	157
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	50	8	4	6	29	60	54	56	6	18
Business and repair services	—	29	4	4	—	12	24	17	13	23	—
Personal services	—	45	8	18	8	10	16	24	—	6	39
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	24	319	17	126	130	155	168	315	120	25	131
Health services	16	107	4	12	14	25	39	89	35	—	47
Educational services	6	187	11	94	111	111	114	175	64	25	72
Public administration	18	44	14	35	17	42	61	131	16	44	29

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Todd	Trigg	Trimble	Union	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Whitley	Wolfe	Woodford
Total persons	2 732	1 437	1 549	1 605	4 546	3 378	2 201	1 457	498	1 189	2 498
White	2 631	1 330	1 549	1 605	4 454	3 259	2 194	1 440	498	1 189	2 437
Black	121	107	—	—	75	119	—	17	—	—	61
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	29	—	—	—	34	31	19	16	47	22	45

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 732	1 437	1 549	1 605	4 546	3 378	2 201	1 457	498	1 189	2 498
Male	1 416	760	752	871	2 329	1 744	1 109	708	254	660	1 227
Female	1 336	677	797	734	2 217	1 634	1 092	749	244	529	1 271
Total persons	2 732	1 437	1 549	1 605	4 546	3 378	2 201	1 457	498	1 189	2 498
Under 5 years	207	54	98	115	267	206	116	48	28	76	137
5 to 9 years	215	99	101	136	211	245	183	101	18	62	128
10 to 14 years	190	54	125	152	185	301	178	136	21	102	189
15 to 19 years	250	135	120	178	396	398	159	123	47	131	310
20 to 24 years	198	70	64	102	325	246	111	39	33	64	202
25 to 29 years	171	55	72	85	297	215	107	98	30	72	168
30 to 34 years	184	63	95	131	245	188	180	90	19	101	116
35 to 39 years	93	112	98	92	182	181	104	86	7	102	154
40 to 44 years	144	89	124	95	204	132	142	63	26	74	177
45 to 49 years	140	98	72	45	285	219	149	70	59	89	157
50 to 54 years	159	93	130	60	378	216	148	104	71	74	115
55 to 59 years	187	118	104	112	319	275	173	135	55	68	165
60 to 64 years	216	132	100	120	349	178	185	89	32	34	211
65 to 69 years	173	70	88	96	292	155	95	107	—	52	110
70 to 74 years	93	94	83	42	231	146	92	108	22	36	51
75 to 79 years	76	54	41	7	215	43	51	28	16	25	58
80 to 84 years	30	13	26	17	50	26	6	22	8	8	8
85 years and over	26	34	8	20	15	8	22	8	6	19	42
Median	33.9	44.3	40.1	31.3	44.0	32.1	38.2	40.6	46.7	34.3	35.0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	2 732	1 437	1 549	1 605	4 546	3 378	2 201	1 457	498	1 189	2 498
In households	2 732	1 437	1 549	1 605	4 546	3 378	2 201	1 457	498	1 189	2 498
Family householders:	714	438	430	442	1 487	926	688	459	161	277	633
Nonfamily householders:	68	21	40	17	34	69	22	11	—	39	80
Spouse	698	443	434	424	1 407	843	634	440	170	271	632
Child	1 016	432	471	637	1 294	1 346	721	429	150	479	875
Other relatives	114	30	72	28	116	92	78	53	10	66	121
Nonrelatives	36	11	4	5	20	44	14	8	—	—	42
Persons per household	3.10	2.76	2.73	3.14	2.66	3.21	2.92	2.74	2.96	3.19	3.02
Persons per family	3.34	2.97	3.08	3.37	2.85	3.29	3.02	2.96	3.05	3.58	3.28
Persons under 18 years	782	304	390	521	898	995	610	380	94	312	666
Percent living with two parents	82.6	83.9	95.1	97.5	95.0	90.3	92.3	94.2	95.7	89.1	86.6

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	162	91	98	127	338	388	196	71	31	97	253
Children ever born	30	33	22	28	108	78	31	16	6	25	58
Per 1,000 women	185	363	224	220	320	260	228	225	194	258	229
Women 25 to 34 years	184	65	98	189	388	388	142	115	17	84	155
Children ever born	270	105	195	218	309	434	201	249	2	81	173
Per 1,000 women	1 646	1 615	1 990	2 000	1 175	1 127	1 754	1 748	2 412	1 266	1 761
Women 35 to 44 years	118	98	107	84	177	141	122	88	14	97	163
Children ever born	389	228	260	286	300	452	352	207	35	281	482
Per 1,000 women	3 297	2 452	2 430	3 405	2 825	3 206	2 885	3 044	2 500	2 897	2 957

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 543	1 508	1 330	1 488	4 289	3 170	2 085	1 046	478	1 116	2 444
Same house	1 925	1 212	998	1 104	3 245	2 326	1 515	718	371	778	1 559
Different house in United States	620	296	332	381	1 038	844	570	328	99	338	885
Same county	502	246	191	282	870	358	372	302	74	167	475
Different county	118	50	141	99	168	486	198	26	25	171	410
Same State	30	50	57	8	112	329	84	—	13	90	400
Different State	88	—	84	91	56	157	114	26	12	81	10
Abroad	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 492	1 025	1 041	922	3 168	1 982	1 484	1 010	351	754	1 532
Elementary:	408	194	109	66	574	443	347	98	91	170	312
8 years	366	277	211	93	707	399	421	218	114	197	130
High school:	203	137	187	146	394	370	153	200	63	119	252
4 years	455	278	446	429	891	607	338	407	26	124	422
College:	142	43	40	100	317	104	91	43	19	76	178
1 to 3 years	118	96	48	88	279	59	104	44	38	68	238

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 065	605	553	637	2 126	1 222	913	523	211	444	1 102
Agriculture	492	285	187	336	618	325	298	207	65	86	475
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	24	—	7	84	6	7	25	36	18	34	—
Construction	49	13	65	36	133	57	46	64	—	25	39
Manufacturing	180	108	128	45	523	287	180	79	30	137	219
Transportation	—	—	20	—	17	6	32	—	—	—	—
Communications and other public utilities	5	13	13	—	57	11	8	19	—	—	6
Wholesale trade	20	6	—	6	74	60	16	13	—	8	22
Retail trade	91	50	36	42	243	69	75	36	33	25	107
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37	—	10	6	45	41	18	5	—	6	29
Business and repair services	22	6	5	19	19	12	13	—	—	9	9
Personal services	21	29	16	—	36	14	17	—	—	11	13
Entertainment and recreation services	—	14	—	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	83	44	47	48	267	99	152	45	54	78	130
Health services	24	—	25	17	52	37	32	28	—	7	24
Educational services	59	25	22	26	198	37	115	17	—	65	52
Public administration	31	37	19	6	75	35	33	7	—	45	47

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	The State	Adair	Allen	Anderson	Ballard	Barren	Bath	Bell	Boone	Bourbon	Boyd
Persons 16 years and over	191 334	2 941	2 066	1 243	1 243	5 343	1 753	32	1 815	2 303	254
Labor force	104 403	1 693	1 270	772	563	2 928	970	12	1 123	1 386	119
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.6	57.6	61.5	62.1	45.3	54.8	55.3	37.5	61.9	60.2	46.9
Employed	98 061	1 619	1 186	718	534	2 776	910	12	1 089	1 356	96
Unemployed	6 265	74	84	54	29	152	60	—	34	30	23
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	4.4	6.6	7.0	5.2	5.2	6.2	—	3.0	2.2	19.3
Female, 16 years and over	93 430	1 438	1 031	640	627	2 647	885	13	865	1 105	141
Labor force	34 150	605	474	299	151	1 091	377	5	354	426	35
Percent of female, 16 years and over	36.6	42.1	46.0	46.7	24.1	42.6	42.6	38.5	40.9	38.6	24.8
Employed	31 803	584	437	270	143	1 023	345	5	337	404	35
Unemployed	2 347	21	37	29	8	68	32	—	17	22	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	3.5	7.6	9.7	5.3	6.2	6.5	—	4.8	5.2	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	98 061	1 619	1 186	718	534	2 776	910	12	1 089	1 356	96
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	11 380	150	178	77	78	247	87	7	157	173	34
Professional specialty occupations	6 734	69	41	36	57	145	47	—	110	112	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	15 340	220	261	144	68	545	125	5	307	189	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 033	112	177	79	36	275	75	5	192	89	19
Service occupations	7 191	100	98	70	40	195	76	—	66	114	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34 105	611	381	192	155	957	354	—	266	578	18
Farm operators and managers	27 080	477	312	165	134	753	262	—	196	308	18
Farm occupations, except managerial	6 500	128	48	27	21	204	85	—	70	270	—
Related agricultural occupations	288	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 000	82	99	68	79	291	49	—	151	129	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20 045	456	269	167	114	541	219	—	142	173	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 837	67	35	15	18	110	22	—	40	45	—
Employed females 16 years and over	31 803	584	437	270	143	1 023	345	5	337	404	35
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 823	62	38	37	35	99	48	—	67	96	9
Professional specialty occupations	4 251	55	33	30	22	77	36	—	61	73	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	10 366	131	164	94	37	447	96	5	169	106	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 913	91	128	47	26	235	69	5	120	65	19
Service occupations	4 857	74	58	45	27	137	49	—	36	73	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 310	96	43	26	3	86	73	—	41	57	—
Farm operators and managers	1 965	49	28	12	—	44	38	—	29	6	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 290	47	15	14	3	42	28	—	12	51	—
Related agricultural occupations	52	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	713	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	14	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6 734	221	134	68	41	219	79	—	24	58	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	682	6	21	—	5	21	—	—	6	18	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	98 061	1 619	1 186	718	534	2 776	910	12	1 089	1 356	96
Private wage and salary workers	48 855	693	626	384	313	1 576	397	7	661	830	42
Government workers	14 661	243	165	106	77	266	158	—	146	124	21
Self-employed workers	31 475	577	381	216	133	867	282	—	247	300	33
Unpaid family workers	3 070	106	14	12	11	67	73	5	35	102	—
Male, employed in agriculture	30 831	509	317	172	152	879	287	—	238	572	18
Wage and salary workers	5 157	40	33	28	25	169	32	—	46	271	4
Self-employed workers	24 175	428	284	144	119	671	224	—	171	251	14
Unpaid family workers	1 499	41	—	—	8	39	31	—	21	50	—
Female, employed in agriculture	3 548	96	43	26	3	94	73	—	49	76	—
Wage and salary workers	614	—	8	8	—	29	—	—	6	31	—
Self-employed workers	1 955	49	28	12	—	44	38	—	29	—	—
Unpaid family workers	979	47	7	6	3	21	35	—	14	45	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	83 249	1 288	958	535	597	2 343	704	13	753	1 077	106
Less than \$5,000	13 979	233	170	73	103	458	117	—	67	138	5
\$5,000 to \$7,499	9 388	202	94	61	36	313	103	—	15	124	11
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8 407	166	94	27	39	282	105	—	84	160	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14 518	268	208	101	102	397	113	—	73	218	19
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11 128	160	108	54	88	312	84	6	156	130	13
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8 651	84	100	80	67	248	84	—	127	98	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 595	110	132	92	99	184	60	7	118	94	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 803	64	41	39	52	118	32	—	65	62	—
\$50,000 or more	2 780	31	11	8	11	31	6	—	48	53	7
Median	\$13 179	\$10 703	\$12 459	\$15 474	\$17 620	\$11 245	\$10 794	\$30 055	\$19 159	\$12 937	\$21 042
Mean	\$17 094	\$14 097	\$15 345	\$18 152	\$17 968	\$14 886	\$14 487	\$25 031	\$24 576	\$17 128	\$21 551
Families	72 801	1 139	832	445	509	2 024	619	13	669	894	101
Median income	\$14 512	\$11 724	\$13 471	\$18 450	\$18 961	\$12 642	\$11 851	\$30 055	\$20 694	\$13 634	\$21 563
Mean income	\$18 259	\$15 110	\$16 335	\$19 678	\$19 830	\$16 175	\$15 617	\$25 031	\$26 281	\$18 569	\$22 409
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	11 690	168	126	116	91	335	85	—	93	202	5
Median income	\$5 539	\$4 545	\$5 250	\$5 833	\$5 033	\$4 804	\$4 719	—	\$5 813	\$6 250	\$4 500
Mean income	\$8 030	\$5 634	\$6 807	\$8 459	\$6 915	\$6 023	\$6 255	—	\$9 888	\$9 140	\$4 210
Per capita income	\$5 832	\$4 961	\$5 761	\$6 568	\$6 756	\$5 053	\$4 514	\$5 368	\$7 622	\$6 061	\$7 671
Households with farm self-employment income	56 307	966	690	393	382	1 560	427	7	477	615	56
Mean income	\$19 151	\$15 615	\$16 914	\$18 295	\$19 975	\$16 844	\$17 139	\$31 225	\$26 531	\$20 494	\$26 446
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 914	\$3 666	\$3 624	\$3 878	\$4 561	\$5 503	\$4 286	—	\$2 841	\$4 672	—
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	21 693	329	318	155	142	619	156	—	206	162	20
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10 673	263	134	86	63	305	91	—	60	81	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	6 518	117	78	42	33	232	39	—	38	133	—
75.0 percent or more	9 380	113	76	53	63	201	95	—	47	94	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	11 630	195	97	45	61	336	106	—	41	138	4
Percent below poverty level	16.0	17.1	11.7	10.1	12.0	16.6	17.1	—	6.1	15.4	4.0
Female householder, no husband present	690	15	5	7	8	13	—	—	—	14	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 744	65	51	30	35	141	31	—	28	60	—
Percent below poverty level	32.0	38.7	40.5	25.9	38.5	39.7	36.5	—	30.1	29.7	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	43 956	666	300	173	198	1 364	524	—	156	606	21
Percent below poverty level	18.0	18.1	11.7	11.5	12.5	19.9	23.4	—	6.4	20.1	7.2
Related children under 18 years	14 261	197	56	38	24	459	170	—	31	207	11
65 years and over	6 365	54	117	24	32	203	68	—	46	91	—

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Boyle	Bracken	Breathitt	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Butler	Caldwell	Calloway	Campbell	Carlisle	Carroll
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 489	1 538	584	2 978	1 016	1 236	1 207	2 779	843	1 009	1 005
Labor force	937	750	248	1 422	586	683	732	1 439	477	557	556
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.9	48.8	42.5	54.5	57.7	55.3	60.6	51.8	56.6	55.2	55.3
Employed	880	690	213	1 540	532	638	682	1 306	457	515	511
Unemployed	57	60	35	82	54	45	50	133	20	42	45
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	8.0	14.1	5.1	9.2	6.6	6.8	9.2	4.2	7.5	8.1
Female, 16 years and over	713	777	253	1 416	478	524	577	1 419	394	502	511
Labor force	343	206	69	496	180	182	234	516	148	181	189
Percent of female, 16 years and over	48.1	26.5	27.3	35.0	37.7	34.7	40.6	36.4	37.6	36.1	37.0
Employed	312	194	64	464	142	165	214	484	143	167	173
Unemployed	31	12	5	32	38	17	20	32	5	14	16
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	5.8	7.2	6.5	21.1	9.3	8.5	6.2	3.4	7.7	8.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	880	690	213	1 540	532	638	682	1 306	457	515	511
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	112	71	59	135	41	66	59	199	86	54	50
Professional specialty occupations	61	50	40	66	13	33	31	128	80	27	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	169	61	35	259	67	61	117	250	76	75	67
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	114	19	24	167	48	55	72	138	58	49	38
Service occupations	36	25	17	90	57	45	67	147	34	51	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	266	375	47	564	95	172	228	301	91	120	200
Farm operators and managers	188	329	36	496	77	142	202	274	85	109	139
Farm occupations, except managerial	78	46	—	62	11	30	26	21	6	11	55
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	7	6	7	—	—	6	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	108	66	14	176	68	91	56	135	64	80	53
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	189	92	41	316	204	203	155	274	106	135	116
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	17	12	66	18	46	25	40	47	32	22
Employed females 16 years and over	312	194	64	464	142	165	214	484	143	167	173
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	55	52	29	79	19	35	27	114	52	40	27
Professional specialty occupations	48	41	29	50	7	24	19	83	52	21	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	136	38	18	167	40	42	77	179	37	31	58
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	93	19	7	132	27	42	45	103	31	23	36
Service occupations	36	15	17	66	51	28	30	102	28	28	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	72	—	46	—	13	15	6	13	—	24
Farm operators and managers	25	50	—	23	—	13	15	6	13	—	16
Farm occupations, except managerial	9	22	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	—	—	29	—	—	3	14	7	26	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43	17	—	77	32	47	62	69	6	42	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	5	—	10	—	8	—	6	6	14	9
Employed persons 16 years and over	880	690	213	1 540	532	638	682	1 306	457	515	511
Private wage and salary workers	518	254	94	769	376	369	318	688	266	211	268
Government workers	109	89	79	144	57	91	139	246	78	115	68
Self-employed workers	235	315	35	554	90	178	214	360	107	189	147
Unpaid family workers	18	32	5	73	9	—	11	12	6	—	28
Male, employed in agriculture	232	303	43	524	88	159	213	310	78	120	170
Wage and salary workers	74	38	12	36	18	30	35	27	11	11	34
Self-employed workers	149	255	31	459	70	129	173	277	72	109	115
Unpaid family workers	9	10	—	29	—	—	5	6	6	—	21
Female, employed in agriculture	34	72	—	46	—	13	15	20	13	—	24
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	8
Self-employed workers	25	50	—	29	—	13	15	6	13	—	16
Unpaid family workers	9	22	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	665	681	219	1 251	400	541	538	1 309	321	434	461
Less than \$5,000	111	96	52	199	23	98	49	176	38	29	78
\$5,000 to \$7,499	37	96	11	171	34	58	51	156	16	49	61
\$7,500 to \$9,999	40	108	19	161	23	78	86	153	14	26	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	80	46	251	84	75	104	218	55	83	71
\$15,000 to \$19,999	59	88	27	156	42	71	77	195	29	61	77
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	69	23	100	63	64	62	163	45	56	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999	112	58	17	157	76	70	69	134	57	65	55
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	74	17	33	38	27	33	70	56	41	25
\$50,000 or more	31	12	7	23	17	—	7	44	11	24	12
Median	\$15 083	\$12 756	\$12 898	\$12 524	\$19 118	\$12 401	\$14 167	\$13 927	\$20 664	\$16 923	\$12 474
Mean	\$19 947	\$16 394	\$16 800	\$14 734	\$21 049	\$14 614	\$16 982	\$16 406	\$21 706	\$20 538	\$16 176
Families	596	586	214	1 104	355	495	465	1 095	277	394	365
Median income	\$16 389	\$15 000	\$13 182	\$12 851	\$20 959	\$13 953	\$15 377	\$15 392	\$21 779	\$18 750	\$15 640
Mean income	\$21 289	\$17 484	\$17 193	\$15 321	\$22 588	\$15 488	\$17 366	\$17 529	\$23 233	\$21 792	\$17 204
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	82	124	5	147	72	52	73	222	44	48	104
Median income	\$3 842	\$5 719	\$1000—	\$9 700	\$5 429	\$2 952	\$7 119	\$7 692	\$6 813	\$5 500	\$6 733
Mean income	\$7 054	\$7 282	—	\$10 325	\$5 568	\$4 600	\$8 166	\$10 275	\$12 094	\$6 751	\$11 323
Per capita income	\$6 806	\$5 870	\$4 929	\$4 727	\$6 330	\$5 018	\$6 024	\$6 658	\$6 810	\$7 031	\$6 450
Households with farm self-employment income	434	491	141	923	265	359	379	797	222	287	296
Mean income	\$22 333	\$18 774	\$19 803	\$15 734	\$22 620	\$16 589	\$18 820	\$18 939	\$24 769	\$24 099	\$16 895
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 399	\$6 550	\$1 272	\$4 182	\$2 218	\$2 393	\$5 912	\$5 141	\$2 781	\$9 256	\$5 783
Percent of household income from farm self-employment											
Less than 25.0 percent	181	181	96	279	161	169	119	301	92	111	119
25.0 to 49.9 percent	105	98	12	165	42	75	87	137	44	61	51
50.0 to 74.9 percent	33	66	16	108	—	12	21	140	11	14	42
75.0 percent or more	50	107	5	187	14	39	68	111	17	80	46
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	74	87	46	243	10	76	30	126	29	17	53
Percent below poverty level	12.4	14.8	21.5	22.0	2.8	15.4	6.5	11.5	10.5	4.3	14.5
Female householder, no husband present	—	5	—	13	—	5	—	6	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	31	39	5	23	13	27	19	25	9	11	30
Percent below poverty level	37.8	31.5	100.0	15.6	18.1	51.9	26.0	11.3	20.5	22.9	28.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	237	348	149	857	67	264	103	407	80	58	179
Percent below poverty level	12.2	18.2	20.0	21.8	5.1	17.0	7.0	12.6	7.8	4.5	15.4
Related children under 18 years	59	101	52	254	23	80	32	134	5	11	43
65 years and over	28	45	24	44	5	39	12	102	32	8	32

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Carter	Casey	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Crittenden	Cumberland	Daviess	Edmonson	Elliott
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	1 587	2 828	3 027	1 972	1 251	1 694	850	1 376	3 370	1 596	900
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.3	53.4	58.0	53.9	46.2	52.8	46.7	53.6	53.7	49.4	39.8
Employed	640	1 478	1 673	1 025	547	831	377	689	1 696	706	294
Unemployed	142	33	69	37	31	63	20	48	104	82	64
Percent of civilian labor force	18.2	2.2	4.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	5.0	6.5	5.8	10.4	17.9
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	738	1 371	1 530	1 005	575	856	433	669	1 544	786	441
Percent of female, 16 years and over	31.7	34.2	40.8	31.3	34.8	43.8	32.3	41.3	31.3	35.6	29.0
Employed	177	455	592	299	187	349	126	254	463	242	114
Unemployed	57	14	32	16	13	26	14	22	21	38	14
Percent of civilian labor force	24.4	3.0	5.1	5.1	6.5	6.9	10.0	8.0	4.3	13.6	10.9
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	27	170	270	108	131	73	58	40	181	80	68
Professional specialty occupations	8	130	178	42	78	51	34	22	93	57	49
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	146	110	260	202	99	111	46	79	240	53	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	88	48	138	123	67	68	46	58	136	21	15
Service occupations	38	107	84	54	51	88	33	36	102	82	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	153	522	658	416	159	229	142	308	569	187	27
Farm operators and managers	131	441	543	307	138	199	125	200	493	136	17
Farm occupations, except managerial	22	81	110	109	15	24	13	83	70	36	10
Related agricultural occupations	-	-	5	-	-	6	4	14	6	6	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	115	144	190	100	45	85	32	39	260	87	28
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	159	425	211	145	62	245	66	187	344	217	128
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	53	60	45	18	45	27	54	51	68	42
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	6	114	190	37	58	32	35	30	94	39	51
Professional specialty occupations	-	101	140	12	51	23	29	22	69	37	36
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	91	65	174	136	71	46	65	127	31	15	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	60	33	116	99	46	50	46	44	80	16	15
Service occupations	32	51	69	39	30	76	13	36	85	62	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	33	66	52	13	6	20	15	15	34	-
Farm operators and managers	11	28	51	41	15	7	14	7	15	12	-
Farm occupations, except managerial	-	5	15	11	-	-	6	8	-	22	-
Related agricultural occupations	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	185	65	28	13	147	12	108	120	76	27
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	16	14	6	6	5	-	13	11	12	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	333	718	796	542	216	384	184	408	994	354	153
Government workers	89	231	301	120	153	159	64	40	135	125	119
Self-employed workers	198	517	535	321	156	274	129	227	542	203	22
Unpaid family workers	20	12	41	42	22	14	-	14	25	24	-
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	142	489	622	364	138	223	122	276	548	138	27
Self-employed workers	14	82	168	94	8	36	18	77	79	6	10
Unpaid family workers	120	400	426	245	123	182	104	193	455	124	17
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	11	33	72	52	15	6	20	15	15	34	-
Self-employed workers	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Unpaid family workers	11	28	57	33	15	6	14	7	15	12	-
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	638	1 271	1 325	890	513	703	371	579	1 376	636	396
\$5,000 to \$7,499	156	314	168	119	93	203	67	154	169	118	83
\$7,500 to \$9,999	78	181	128	77	102	127	51	60	114	62	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	140	139	77	55	102	30	104	124	90	42
\$15,000 to \$19,999	133	257	244	154	95	113	50	90	206	105	54
\$20,000 to \$24,999	60	148	209	155	42	46	89	59	137	133	67
\$25,000 to \$34,999	86	97	122	134	25	48	43	38	148	38	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45	94	158	60	55	56	28	31	229	59	50
\$50,000 or more	12	17	76	58	40	8	13	27	160	12	6
Median	18	23	81	56	6	-	-	16	89	19	5
Mean	\$11 215	\$10 009	\$14 587	\$15 682	\$10 201	\$8 027	\$14 155	\$9 315	\$18 198	\$12 034	\$11 466
Mean	\$13 998	\$12 363	\$19 330	\$23 865	\$14 370	\$10 381	\$14 048	\$13 467	\$22 296	\$15 066	\$13 845
Families											
Median income	995	1 122	1 151	776	472	649	328	479	1 206	576	348
Mean income	\$11 686	\$10 324	\$15 729	\$17 402	\$10 676	\$7 934	\$14 662	\$10 361	\$19 767	\$12 647	\$13 700
Mean income	\$14 538	\$12 815	\$20 296	\$26 040	\$15 190	\$10 443	\$14 685	\$14 900	\$23 920	\$15 838	\$15 255
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	65	164	214	132	41	54	43	130	188	65	48
Mean income	\$2 878	\$5 500	\$8 000	\$7 077	\$3 917	\$9 714	\$6 750	\$3 489	\$6 333	\$5 722	\$2 889
Mean income	\$4 526	\$8 137	\$10 375	\$7 784	\$4 937	\$9 632	\$5 179	\$5 746	\$9 746	\$7 062	\$3 629
Per capita income											
Median	\$4 523	\$4 169	\$4 545	\$8 025	\$4 679	\$3 509	\$4 937	\$4 730	\$4 580	\$4 667	\$4 642
Households with farm self-employment income											
Median income	428	897	860	648	322	431	246	421	924	421	242
Mean income	\$14 369	\$13 946	\$22 398	\$28 047	\$16 316	\$10 937	\$15 124	\$15 202	\$25 495	\$18 091	\$15 742
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1 507	\$4 398	\$6 504	\$6 196	\$3 171	\$2 326	\$3 146	\$5 272	\$6 916	\$4 737	\$1 868
Percent of household income from farm self-employment											
Less than 25.0 percent	229	389	258	255	178	150	103	149	351	225	138
25.0 to 49.9 percent	59	176	193	79	53	94	55	120	206	37	54
50.0 to 74.9 percent	6	112	136	83	30	44	48	18	133	41	6
75.0 percent or more	65	150	167	120	41	86	14	91	110	72	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	134	341	147	123	102	250	50	106	129	99	50
Female householder, no husband present	22.5	30.4	12.8	15.9	21.6	38.5	15.2	22.1	10.7	17.2	14.4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	18	5	6	6	14	6	6	4	11	7
Percent below poverty level	48	55	53	29	15	22	17	72	73	26	26
Percent below poverty level	73.8	33.5	24.8	22.0	36.6	40.7	39.5	55.4	38.8	40.0	54.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	523	1 286	578	576	461	667	287	458	567	330	191
Related children under 18 years	25.9	34.5	22.1	22.1	29.3	41.1	26.8	27.1	12.1	15.9	16.0
65 years and over	165	484	204	275	184	280	160	135	160	97	39
65 years and over	121	178	72	12	27	80	44	69	130	82	48

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Estill	Fayette	Fleming	Floyd	Franklin	Fulton	Gallatin	Garrard	Grant	Graves	Grayson
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	815	1 900	2 598	124	1 302	602	622	2 222	2 144	4 013	2 921
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.4	61.6	55.9	42.7	64.0	42.7	60.0	54.6	55.2	55.2	58.9
Employed	398	1 125	1 358	40	814	243	373	1 150	1 126	1 996	1 606
Unemployed	13	45	93	13	19	14	—	63	57	218	115
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	3.8	6.4	24.5	2.3	5.4	—	5.2	4.8	9.8	6.7
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	402	942	1 313	51	655	330	300	1 119	1 091	2 017	1 382
Percent of female, 16 years and over	30.8	41.6	34.3	25.5	48.5	36.4	36.3	35.7	29.5	39.8	42.0
Employed	124	364	406	13	318	120	109	373	291	722	560
Unemployed	—	28	45	—	—	—	—	26	31	81	21
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.1	10.0	—	—	—	—	6.5	9.6	10.1	3.6
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	62	232	95	12	135	41	43	80	69	203	182
Professional specialty occupations	30	125	65	12	72	20	22	50	29	92	127
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	190	119	—	237	53	56	188	227	388	222
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	128	78	—	116	27	41	87	147	256	112
Service occupations	42	94	118	—	60	7	12	97	105	147	107
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	89	508	734	14	133	78	135	535	310	544	474
Farm operators and managers	53	297	632	14	96	73	110	404	292	401	384
Farm occupations, except managerial	15	193	102	—	20	5	25	131	12	126	76
Related agricultural occupations	—	18	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	19	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97	57	122	—	98	23	49	82	141	231	261
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	92	44	170	14	151	41	78	168	274	481	360
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	—	7	7	19	10	30	11	53	54	77
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	124	364	406	13	318	120	109	373	291	722	560
Professional specialty occupations	28	46	51	6	78	27	12	49	31	80	107
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	18	35	43	6	59	20	12	43	10	40	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	152	89	—	153	53	35	104	118	288	167
Service occupations	21	67	97	—	79	27	26	63	62	196	87
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	71	95	7	23	7	7	85	61	99	87
Farm operators and managers	—	43	51	7	6	—	—	57	33	70	66
Farm occupations, except managerial	8	16	44	—	—	—	4	12	27	35	34
Related agricultural occupations	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	45	6	35	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13	—	7	—	—	7	18	12	7	14	24
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	49	28	67	—	58	26	25	66	41	171	109
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	11	5	7	5	7	6	7
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	398	1 125	1 358	40	814	243	373	1 150	1 126	1 996	1 606
Government workers	224	685	439	14	335	97	160	699	699	1 162	888
Self-employed workers	81	133	190	12	305	54	55	113	82	309	195
Unpaid family workers	85	287	661	14	166	82	126	446	331	426	497
Unpaid family workers	8	20	68	—	8	10	32	77	14	99	26
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	60	462	639	7	121	78	123	478	277	457	416
Self-employed workers	7	259	61	—	18	14	—	55	5	62	59
Unpaid family workers	53	203	567	7	95	59	102	386	272	333	350
Unpaid family workers	—	—	11	—	8	5	21	37	—	62	7
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	8	88	95	7	6	—	12	57	41	78	68
Self-employed workers	—	37	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	31	12
Unpaid family workers	—	43	43	7	6	—	8	12	27	29	43
Unpaid family workers	8	8	44	—	—	—	4	40	14	18	13
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	319	852	1 144	53	606	276	287	995	888	1 824	1 228
\$5,000 to \$7,499	48	71	277	7	64	70	47	207	111	237	229
\$7,500 to \$9,999	43	73	133	13	80	19	54	104	86	167	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30	63	172	—	70	24	10	131	56	159	119
\$15,000 to \$19,999	66	138	213	13	118	34	16	143	124	303	226
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34	123	107	7	69	35	42	179	151	240	245
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22	85	94	7	48	25	35	114	136	221	97
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	92	56	—	94	45	44	81	126	330	128
\$50,000 or more	18	102	63	6	52	19	26	11	64	118	45
Median	17	105	29	—	11	5	13	25	34	49	48
Mean	\$11 782	\$17 857	\$9 855	\$11 250	\$13 657	\$13 750	\$18 179	\$11 297	\$17 326	\$15 821	\$13 482
Mean	\$17 186	\$26 938	\$13 321	\$13 340	\$17 001	\$17 001	\$18 941	\$13 698	\$19 283	\$18 330	\$15 702
Families											
Median income	283	675	997	46	483	230	259	871	791	1 539	1 139
Mean income	\$13 021	\$20 539	\$10 763	\$11 923	\$17 138	\$17 614	\$18 679	\$12 231	\$18 455	\$17 046	\$14 568
Mean income	\$18 411	\$29 824	\$14 244	\$14 516	\$20 097	\$19 732	\$19 778	\$14 612	\$20 488	\$19 346	\$16 456
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	36	243	171	7	123	46	34	141	100	307	99
Mean income	\$6 714	\$8 036	\$5 525	\$5 500	\$6 446	\$2 609	\$4 000	\$5 029	\$6 813	\$7 375	\$4 700
Mean income	\$7 555	\$11 285	\$6 094	\$5 615	\$6 433	\$3 346	\$7 697	\$6 394	\$9 523	\$12 024	\$7 095
Per capita income											
Households with farm self-employment income	191	508	844	13	402	157	226	718	688	1 112	871
Mean income	\$19 230	\$33 571	\$15 535	\$25 380	\$19 641	\$22 036	\$21 157	\$15 509	\$21 140	\$21 129	\$17 164
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 301	\$7 464	\$5 754	\$3 697	\$2 550	\$7 933	\$5 441	\$4 805	\$2 784	\$6 158	\$3 654
Percent of household income from farm self-employment											
Less than 25.0 percent	129	163	206	6	194	53	93	212	339	443	370
25.0 to 49.9 percent	30	106	174	7	92	38	34	178	90	204	137
50.0 to 74.9 percent	13	84	108	—	32	12	15	92	43	141	73
75.0 percent or more	7	58	225	—	16	17	47	148	65	150	104
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	61	67	248	13	28	17	50	164	88	188	184
Female householder, no husband present	21.6	9.9	24.9	28.3	5.8	7.4	19.3	18.8	11.1	12.2	16.3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7	61	69	—	23	32	17	51	29	38	16
Percent below poverty level	19.4	25.1	40.4	—	18.7	69.6	50.0	36.2	29.0	12.4	16.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	24.5	37.1	90.2	75	113	75	184	637	279	574	605
Related children under 18 years	24.8	14.3	26.4	38.7	6.7	11.4	22.1	22.3	10.9	11.4	15.7
65 years and over	96	151	277	50	14	—	61	241	58	144	193
65 years and over	25	43	118	—	51	28	6	32	78	126	109

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Green	Greenup	Hancock	Hardin	Harlan	Harrison	Hart	Henderson	Henry	Hickman	Hopkins
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	3 033	996	898	3 541	80	2 505	3 692	1 783	2 470	973	1 235
Employed	1 616	477	493	1 764	47	1 498	1 857	922	1 362	546	644
Unemployed	53.3	47.9	54.9	49.8	58.8	59.8	50.3	51.7	55.1	56.1	52.1
Percent of civilian labor force	1 549	419	474	1 664	40	1 431	1 679	896	1 229	509	591
Female, 16 years and over	1 458	498	424	1 710	45	1 250	1 878	869	1 201	458	592
Labor force	558	129	153	521	15	536	590	307	441	184	192
Employed	38.3	25.9	36.1	30.5	33.3	42.9	31.4	35.3	36.7	40.2	32.4
Unemployed	525	106	146	476	15	524	484	291	396	173	169
Percent of civilian labor force	33	23	7	45	—	12	106	16	45	11	23
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 549	419	474	1 664	40	1 431	1 679	896	1 229	509	591
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	78	34	47	243	15	172	153	141	102	75	112
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	49	7	47	122	8	73	62	72	55	49	65
Service occupations	114	65	74	256	7	214	220	184	221	46	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	87	27	55	112	7	118	122	90	120	29	27
Farm operators and managers	110	35	37	109	6	111	92	74	51	16	39
Farm occupations, except managerial	664	46	100	618	5	516	793	257	530	165	186
Related agricultural occupations	524	39	77	473	—	449	602	200	417	133	162
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	114	7	17	145	—	58	191	57	113	32	18
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	88	113	67	137	—	148	144	116	121	56	73
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	495	126	149	301	7	270	277	124	204	151	108
Employed females 16 years and over	525	106	146	476	15	524	484	291	396	173	169
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	37	26	34	150	8	85	72	56	63	42	52
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	7	34	86	8	62	47	40	38	35	40
Service occupations	81	49	74	162	7	141	146	114	131	31	46
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	68	16	55	80	7	90	89	78	88	24	20
Farm operators and managers	97	7	8	37	—	99	54	54	22	5	33
Farm occupations, except managerial	45	7	6	50	—	52	105	29	90	5	11
Related agricultural occupations	35	7	6	28	—	45	52	15	42	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	—	—	22	—	7	53	14	48	5	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	259	7	24	72	—	119	107	33	63	83	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	9	13	—	29	12	5	5	5	6
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 549	419	474	1 664	40	1 431	1 679	896	1 229	509	591
Private wage and salary workers	746	284	305	714	20	732	689	487	512	266	304
Government workers	125	53	68	318	15	184	275	110	194	77	84
Self-employed workers	637	68	96	550	5	481	658	268	484	149	197
Unpaid family workers	41	14	5	82	—	34	57	31	39	17	6
Male, employed in agriculture	598	39	88	575	5	461	696	241	440	166	180
Wage and salary workers	87	—	17	95	—	50	135	37	67	33	13
Self-employed workers	496	32	66	434	5	398	540	193	360	126	161
Unpaid family workers	15	7	5	46	—	13	21	11	13	7	6
Female, employed in agriculture	40	7	6	50	—	45	112	29	95	5	17
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	—	27	5	12
Self-employed workers	35	7	6	28	—	39	52	15	42	—	5
Unpaid family workers	5	—	—	22	—	—	36	14	26	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	1 366	435	391	1 497	42	1 074	1 625	791	1 090	466	548
Less than \$5,000	331	84	70	206	10	156	312	176	264	64	84
\$5,000 to \$7,499	192	35	26	176	4	105	229	45	86	38	31
\$7,500 to \$9,999	184	44	20	112	7	109	216	72	181	33	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	256	94	82	272	—	177	220	109	210	76	86
\$15,000 to \$19,999	187	54	76	226	6	178	251	143	192	75	71
\$20,000 to \$24,999	77	47	44	225	—	139	109	89	108	53	92
\$25,000 to \$34,999	69	57	37	169	7	127	166	138	67	62	91
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	13	22	48	7	70	101	53	26	24	29
\$50,000 or more	26	7	14	63	—	13	21	54	44	41	31
Median	\$9 674	\$13 205	\$14 702	\$14 647	\$9 643	\$14 699	\$11 028	\$17 977	\$11 917	\$16 719	\$17 439
Mean	\$12 767	\$15 105	\$16 815	\$18 191	\$16 565	\$16 432	\$19 055	\$22 326	\$14 907	\$20 789	\$20 053
Families	1 153	380	343	1 355	32	922	1 459	671	939	394	483
Median income	\$11 170	\$14 136	\$16 719	\$15 383	\$16 667	\$15 661	\$12 515	\$19 337	\$12 946	\$18 430	\$20 072
Mean income	\$14 245	\$16 114	\$18 371	\$18 871	\$20 703	\$17 679	\$20 661	\$24 089	\$15 325	\$23 017	\$21 691
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	239	55	48	155	10	148	166	138	168	72	71
Median income	\$3 804	\$7 917	\$4 909	\$5 929	\$4 286	\$5 333	\$5 000	\$8 353	\$8 314	\$4 917	\$7 028
Mean income	\$4 274	\$8 134	\$5 700	\$10 774	\$3 322	\$7 915	\$4 941	\$10 923	\$11 040	\$8 600	\$7 215
Per capita income	\$4 614	\$4 691	\$5 794	\$6 044	\$5 801	\$5 428	\$6 377	\$8 015	\$5 155	\$8 041	\$6 987
Households with farm self-employment income	987	284	264	1 093	7	823	1 139	447	775	320	344
Median income	\$14 311	\$17 739	\$17 682	\$20 614	\$28 115	\$17 560	\$22 708	\$27 764	\$16 551	\$21 264	\$25 279
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 199	\$1 016	\$3 619	\$4 811	—	\$4 504	\$5 972	\$9 098	\$5 238	\$9 004	\$5 372
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	270	170	114	382	—	256	373	150	260	91	126
25.0 to 49.9 percent	237	35	46	249	—	192	188	114	162	60	39
50.0 to 74.9 percent	154	—	19	108	—	90	142	50	115	42	31
75.0 percent or more	242	13	25	141	—	152	315	97	131	84	62
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	224	79	40	200	5	127	296	31	178	27	47
Percent below poverty level	19.4	20.8	11.7	14.8	15.6	13.6	20.3	4.6	19.0	6.9	12.6
Female householder, no husband present	8	—	9	18	—	—	7	—	15	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	108	13	14	23	3	53	71	27	36	19	6
Percent below poverty level	45.2	27.3	29.2	14.8	30.0	35.8	42.8	19.6	21.4	26.4	8.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	872	263	105	626	16	626	1 105	89	750	97	170
Percent below poverty level	23.1	18.8	9.2	14.0	13.1	19.1	22.8	4.0	23.9	8.1	10.7
Related children under 18 years	283	80	12	174	4	252	375	4	267	22	34
65 years and over	155	26	9	95	3	59	154	24	106	12	37

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Jackson	Jefferson	Jessamine	Johnson	Kenton	Knott	Knox	Larue	Laurel	Lawrence	Lee
Persons 16 years and over	1 626	798	1 842	448	699	—	729	1 972	2 328	687	362
Labor force	647	479	1 149	217	433	—	315	1 085	1 154	289	171
Percent of persons 16 years and over	39.8	60.0	62.4	48.4	61.9	—	43.2	55.0	49.6	42.1	47.2
Employed	571	462	1 095	209	405	—	283	994	1 085	224	166
Unemployed	76	17	54	8	28	—	32	88	69	65	5
Percent of civilian labor force	11.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	6.5	—	10.2	8.1	6.0	22.5	2.9
Female, 16 years and over	771	386	917	211	317	—	384	967	1 192	322	164
Labor force	200	132	420	58	116	—	126	350	373	84	67
Percent of female, 16 years and over	25.9	34.2	45.8	27.5	36.6	—	32.8	36.2	31.3	26.1	40.9
Employed	177	126	400	58	116	—	106	324	340	78	67
Unemployed	23	6	20	—	—	—	20	26	33	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.5	4.5	4.8	—	—	—	15.9	7.4	8.8	7.1	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	571	462	1 095	209	405	—	283	994	1 085	224	166
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	67	78	120	46	86	—	56	75	143	42	18
Professional specialty occupations	48	68	81	32	62	—	39	55	43	29	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	117	92	270	36	97	—	23	140	203	30	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	55	50	117	23	73	—	23	105	151	6	22
Service occupations	14	52	134	28	32	—	55	86	96	18	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	181	126	380	42	59	—	44	483	283	52	30
Farm operators and managers	157	105	283	34	59	—	44	387	237	52	14
Farm occupations, except managerial	24	15	84	8	—	—	—	96	38	—	16
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	81	47	107	30	70	—	7	90	141	29	14
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	111	67	84	27	61	—	98	120	219	53	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	21	17	7	8	—	12	32	48	6	—
Employed females 16 years and over	177	126	400	58	116	—	106	324	340	78	67
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	47	23	30	14	36	—	24	45	41	20	13
Professional specialty occupations	41	19	25	14	23	—	13	25	12	9	6
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	87	48	200	31	48	—	23	106	129	22	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	55	43	104	23	42	—	23	88	98	6	15
Service occupations	7	33	81	13	25	—	44	69	64	18	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	14	65	—	—	—	—	66	33	5	7
Farm operators and managers	23	6	29	—	—	—	—	49	19	5	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	8	23	—	—	—	—	17	14	—	7
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13	8	18	—	7	—	15	38	60	13	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	571	462	1 095	209	405	—	283	994	1 085	224	166
Private wage and salary workers	205	259	642	83	241	—	141	385	526	114	82
Government workers	142	57	117	52	76	—	86	152	200	52	56
Self-employed workers	208	141	305	59	88	—	56	436	309	58	28
Unpaid family workers	16	5	31	15	—	—	—	21	50	—	—
Male, employed in agriculture	158	112	326	42	59	—	44	417	250	47	23
Wage and salary workers	28	14	68	—	—	—	—	56	8	—	9
Self-employed workers	122	98	245	34	59	—	44	346	218	47	14
Unpaid family workers	8	—	13	8	—	—	—	15	24	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	23	22	65	—	—	—	—	66	39	5	7
Wage and salary workers	—	16	18	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	7
Self-employed workers	23	6	29	—	—	—	—	49	19	5	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	747	347	775	166	295	—	276	887	980	263	134
Less than \$5,000	231	32	118	28	18	—	38	179	188	34	13
\$5,000 to \$7,499	77	40	62	10	34	—	35	86	124	50	19
\$7,500 to \$9,999	72	21	31	12	26	—	38	79	86	57	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	122	32	122	18	19	—	44	130	204	30	54
\$15,000 to \$19,999	109	44	160	39	39	—	26	141	74	22	22
\$20,000 to \$24,999	45	54	91	18	39	—	44	86	150	14	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26	80	120	27	42	—	39	115	105	38	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	27	36	14	40	—	6	58	37	16	—
\$50,000 or more	29	17	35	—	38	—	6	13	12	2	5
Median	\$9 774	\$20 433	\$17 349	\$16 974	\$22 917	—	\$12 639	\$13 685	\$12 500	\$9 583	\$12 121
Mean	\$14 461	\$21 442	\$18 791	\$17 455	\$25 977	—	\$15 955	\$17 739	\$15 296	\$14 980	\$17 069
Families	640	295	667	159	245	—	237	776	880	240	127
Median income	\$11 641	\$22 902	\$18 112	\$17 375	\$24 760	—	\$13 542	\$14 784	\$13 259	\$9 900	\$12 386
Mean income	\$16 204	\$23 498	\$20 060	\$17 558	\$29 302	—	\$16 356	\$19 045	\$16 107	\$15 476	\$17 709
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	107	57	116	23	65	—	39	128	100	23	16
Median income	\$3 575	\$6 688	\$8 500	\$4 543	\$6 833	—	\$6 458	\$4 700	\$3 714	\$5 917	\$2 889
Mean income	\$4 038	\$8 707	\$10 150	\$4 137	\$7 523	—	\$13 513	\$7 450	\$8 160	\$9 806	\$2 673
Per capita income	\$5 082	\$7 895	\$6 364	\$5 212	\$8 164	—	\$4 992	\$6 202	\$5 200	\$4 523	\$4 870
Households with farm self-employment income	436	208	532	138	182	—	187	672	688	156	102
Median income	\$16 404	\$21 528	\$20 008	\$18 205	\$29 107	—	\$17 213	\$20 621	\$15 856	\$18 379	\$20 136
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 529	\$3 320	\$4 715	\$983	\$2 921	—	\$1 247	\$6 082	\$2 966	\$2 323	\$1 700
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	229	94	220	82	82	—	126	234	361	74	62
25.0 to 49.9 percent	79	27	46	19	13	—	16	128	156	17	7
50.0 to 74.9 percent	21	32	65	—	14	—	5	97	43	23	—
75.0 percent or more	58	16	113	7	20	—	7	143	79	13	12
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	174	14	108	21	13	—	35	159	179	52	30
Percent below poverty level	27.2	4.7	16.2	13.2	5.3	—	14.8	20.5	20.3	21.7	23.6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	22	—	—	—	7	25	21	3	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	47	6	39	7	8	—	6	50	45	—	16
Percent below poverty level	43.9	10.5	33.6	30.4	12.3	—	15.4	39.1	45.0	—	100.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	608	64	434	78	83	—	144	526	676	206	169
Percent below poverty level	28.5	6.8	18.9	14.0	8.9	—	16.3	20.8	23.4	24.1	36.4
Related children under 18 years	148	30	127	14	43	—	38	167	208	53	91
65 years and over	173	6	52	14	8	—	11	73	97	63	7

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Leslie	Letcher	Lewis	Lincoln	Livingston	Logan	Lyon	McCracken	McCreary	McLean	Madison
Persons 16 years and over											
23	2 078	3 253	770	3 181	586	1 217	82	1 283	2 490
Labor force	12	...	1 092	1 785	422	1 787	296	632	30	608	1 319
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.2	...	52.6	54.9	54.8	56.2	50.5	51.9	36.4	47.4	53.0
Employed	12	...	1 001	1 660	396	1 700	268	584	30	590	1 260
Unemployed	91	125	26	80	28	48	...	18	59
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	7.0	6.2	4.5	9.5	7.6	...	3.0	4.5
Female, 16 years and over											
11	989	1 588	352	1 522	279	599	46	615	1 249
Labor force	342	592	124	537	87	188	12	166	415
Percent of female, 16 years and over	34.6	37.3	35.2	35.3	31.2	31.4	26.1	27.0	33.2
Employed	305	561	116	497	79	184	12	148	391
Unemployed	37	31	8	40	8	4	...	18	24
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	5.2	6.5	7.4	9.2	2.1	...	10.8	5.8
Employed persons 16 years and over											
12	1 001	1 660	396	1 700	268	584	30	590	1 260
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	119	108	71	212	47	62	24	75	203
Professional specialty occupations	85	68	40	139	12	26	18	53	131
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	104	181	75	203	42	118	...	50	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	69	129	54	130	42	87	...	21	98
Service occupations	84	103	35	74	34	49	...	45	113
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	413	799	127	766	56	99	...	257	435
Farm operators and managers	345	619	113	614	56	83	...	205	325
Farm occupations, except managerial	54	167	6	152	...	10	...	52	110
Related agricultural occupations	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	...	93	87	27	183	9	156	...	93	85
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	188	382	61	262	80	100	6	70	229
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	66	15	44	22	39	...	25	74
Employed females 16 years and over											
...	305	561	116	497	79	184	12	148	391
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	81	56	41	116	13	38	6	59	110
Professional specialty occupations	59	51	33	89	7	20	6	53	92
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	87	125	62	165	30	82	...	38	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	61	98	54	124	30	67	...	21	60
Service occupations	47	84	6	47	9	29	...	39	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	101	...	38	7	10	...	6	31
Farm operators and managers	11	68	...	21	7	6	...	6	18
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	...	17	...	4	...	...	...
Related agricultural occupations
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	21	...	8	...	...	...	6	12
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	73	174	7	123	20	25	6	77	77
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	...	27	...	7	...	...	11
Employed persons 16 years and over											
12	1 001	1 660	396	1 700	268	584	30	590	1 260
Private wage and salary workers	12	...	404	704	202	743	155	334	12	218	601
Government workers	165	176	67	213	58	118	18	125	259
Self-employed workers	414	708	121	655	47	116	...	215	369
Unpaid family workers	18	72	6	89	8	16	...	32	31
Male, employed in agriculture											
...	399	685	119	729	49	83	...	251	409
Wage and salary workers	59	125	8	134	9	8	...	33	91
Self-employed workers	322	521	105	545	40	69	...	192	299
Unpaid family workers	18	39	6	50	...	6	...	26	19
Female, employed in agriculture											
...	11	112	...	38	7	10	...	20	31
Wage and salary workers	2	...	...	...	14	6
Self-employed workers	11	79	...	19	7	6	...	6	13
Unpaid family workers	33	...	17	...	4	...	...	12
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
11	5	...	892	1 423	366	1 377	290	562	36	574	1 120
Less than \$5,000	237	292	48	278	33	31	...	104	212
\$5,000 to \$7,499	131	197	32	103	42	54	7	67	139
\$7,500 to \$9,999	78	157	45	157	32	33	5	40	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205	327	96	215	51	128	6	88	227
\$15,000 to \$19,999	98	141	50	165	17	92	...	55	146
\$20,000 to \$24,999	62	83	13	170	33	55	...	57	106
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	...	47	155	43	159	47	125	12	95	125
\$35,000 to \$49,999	29	44	30	62	19	26	...	57	69
\$50,000 or more	5	27	9	68	16	18	6	11	30
Median	\$26 250	...	\$10 000	\$10 823	\$12 625	\$13 797	\$14 097	\$17 625	\$18 750	\$14 455	\$13 000
Mean	\$25 005	...	\$11 622	\$13 840	\$16 829	\$17 438	\$19 739	\$21 614	\$21 149	\$17 955	\$16 178
Families											
11	732	1 245	291	1 223	241	492	30	488	961
Median income	\$26 250	...	\$11 020	\$11 200	\$13 406	\$15 226	\$19 191	\$19 000	\$25 625	\$17 500	\$13 992
Mean income	\$25 005	...	\$12 969	\$14 479	\$16 711	\$18 975	\$22 674	\$21 312	\$23 327	\$19 414	\$16 601
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
...	182	178	75	173	49	70	6	86	178
Median income	\$3 750	\$6 143	\$10 529	\$3 233	\$5 063	\$6 000	\$11 000	\$7 750	\$6 333
Mean income	\$4 794	\$9 373	\$17 286	\$4 637	\$5 307	\$7 686	\$10 260	\$9 673	\$11 088
Per capita income											
\$8 825	\$3 947	\$4 761	\$6 905	\$6 085	\$7 754	\$7 112	\$5 307	\$6 608	\$5 932
Households with farm self-employment income											
...	651	947	241	949	205	372	10	344	722
Mean income	\$12 867	\$16 347	\$17 180	\$19 780	\$20 304	\$19 967	\$17 258	\$19 341	\$17 126
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 301	\$6 182	\$3 611	\$6 891	\$3 746	\$4 114	\$2 100	\$8 347	\$4 442
Percent of household income from farm self-employment											
Less than 25.0 percent	192	257	63	266	125	187	10	103	275
25.0 to 49.9 percent	159	169	43	226	20	71	...	71	188
50.0 to 74.9 percent	89	178	41	111	7	13	...	69	75
75.0 percent or more	117	196	33	236	23	48	...	77	89
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
...	158	287	41	174	17	13	12	67	160
Percent below poverty level	21.6	23.1	14.1	14.2	7.1	2.6	40.0	13.7	16.6
Female householder, no husband present	7	14	6	2	...	...	...	...	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
...	93	41	13	98	16	15	...	22	38
Percent below poverty level	51.1	23.0	20.0	56.6	32.7	21.4	...	25.6	21.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
...	671	1 003	120	633	57	79	81	192	557
Percent below poverty level	25.3	24.3	13.5	15.9	7.8	5.1	57.0	12.1	18.2
Related children under 18 years	253	323	18	176	12	38	...	31	204
65 years and over	92	150	60	114	8	10	...	69	92

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Magoffin	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Mason	Meade	Menifee	Mercer	Metcalfe	Monroe	Montgomery
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	708	2 497	1 498	—	2 047	1 426	810	1 961	2 612	1 526	1 633
Labor force	298	1 452	821	—	1 150	735	362	1 295	1 314	868	961
Percent of persons 16 years and over	42.1	58.1	54.8	—	56.2	51.5	44.7	66.0	50.3	56.9	58.8
Employed	275	1 364	742	—	1 109	681	323	1 256	1 230	812	927
Unemployed	23	88	79	—	41	54	39	39	78	56	34
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	6.1	9.6	—	3.6	7.3	10.8	3.0	6.0	6.5	3.5
Female, 16 years and over	307	1 146	714	—	984	657	390	924	1 301	704	823
Labor force	84	452	224	—	316	198	123	390	422	288	356
Percent of female, 16 years and over	27.4	39.4	31.4	—	32.1	30.1	31.5	42.2	32.4	40.9	43.3
Employed	68	424	206	—	297	181	104	385	377	282	344
Unemployed	16	28	18	—	19	17	19	5	45	6	12
Percent of civilian labor force	19.0	6.2	8.0	—	6.0	8.6	15.4	1.3	10.7	2.1	3.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	275	1 364	742	—	1 109	681	323	1 256	1 230	812	927
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	54	135	126	—	113	86	68	141	130	96	153
Professional specialty occupations	39	88	86	—	83	41	38	78	105	47	67
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	45	176	125	—	145	105	11	237	159	102	149
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	97	49	—	85	25	5	175	94	43	64
Service occupations	13	83	84	—	80	25	29	63	594	330	241
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	556	103	—	512	194	84	501	457	287	187
Farm operators and managers	30	437	78	—	403	169	84	386	117	88	49
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	119	12	—	109	16	—	101	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	81	164	125	—	113	115	22	131	73	30	88
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	250	179	—	146	156	109	193	180	221	254
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	33	20	—	25	29	25	34	42	41	48
Employed females 16 years and over	68	424	206	—	297	181	104	385	377	282	344
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	30	95	54	—	58	46	25	70	78	46	57
Professional specialty occupations	15	82	32	—	58	30	19	36	78	25	40
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	26	108	73	—	95	69	5	159	111	65	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	63	43	—	64	49	5	128	75	36	68
Service occupations	7	45	40	—	52	23	29	21	64	28	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	65	—	—	47	6	5	47	67	29	26
Farm operators and managers	—	26	—	—	38	6	5	19	26	15	21
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	39	—	—	9	—	—	28	41	14	2
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	7	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5	104	39	—	45	37	34	82	54	107	112
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	6	6	—	11
Employed persons 16 years and over	275	1 364	742	—	1 109	681	323	1 256	1 230	812	927
Private wage and salary workers	120	672	465	—	510	310	128	609	440	422	562
Government workers	86	192	144	—	123	152	81	185	214	85	90
Self-employed workers	69	449	115	—	447	196	114	430	506	265	249
Unpaid family workers	—	51	18	—	29	23	—	32	70	40	26
Male, employed in agriculture	30	491	98	—	465	188	79	455	507	301	227
Wage and salary workers	—	87	29	—	118	28	—	94	49	45	45
Self-employed workers	30	376	64	—	327	154	79	356	431	220	164
Unpaid family workers	—	28	5	—	20	6	—	5	27	27	18
Female, employed in agriculture	—	65	—	—	47	6	5	54	67	29	23
Wage and salary workers	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	7	—
Self-employed workers	—	19	—	—	38	6	5	19	26	15	21
Unpaid family workers	—	16	—	—	9	—	—	20	36	7	2
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	300	967	739	—	833	571	326	909	1 164	659	703
Less than \$5,000	55	144	92	—	139	44	72	107	333	172	90
\$5,000 to \$7,499	24	122	57	—	123	76	21	76	181	82	102
\$7,500 to \$9,999	56	88	45	—	107	41	30	44	117	93	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	182	94	—	147	118	36	161	207	95	160
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21	155	142	—	114	69	60	117	110	61	86
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	78	107	—	65	83	69	165	75	77	82
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	132	124	—	83	72	27	135	98	38	63
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	42	55	—	63	50	11	85	34	21	55
\$50,000 or more	14	24	23	—	12	18	—	19	9	20	20
Median	\$11 250	\$12 524	\$18 010	—	\$11 672	\$15 353	\$15 323	\$17 746	\$8 953	\$9 530	\$13 104
Mean	\$18 736	\$15 720	\$21 794	—	\$15 666	\$18 120	\$15 661	\$19 334	\$11 911	\$13 572	\$17 212
Families	265	871	608	—	727	500	283	777	1 014	578	614
Median income	\$12 760	\$13 892	\$19 243	—	\$13 914	\$16 359	\$17 056	\$19 770	\$10 236	\$10 802	\$14 104
Mean income	\$20 831	\$16 552	\$23 996	—	\$17 502	\$18 746	\$16 597	\$20 762	\$12 901	\$14 768	\$17 294
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	35	119	137	—	154	90	43	143	167	87	112
Median income	\$2 781	\$5 250	\$7 583	—	\$3 625	\$10 286	\$4 464	\$10 333	\$4 022	\$2 974	\$8 333
Mean income	\$2 872	\$6 573	\$11 070	—	\$4 120	\$10 984	\$4 951	\$10 099	\$4 783	\$4 697	\$13 656
Per capita income	\$5 516	\$4 548	\$8 766	—	\$5 087	\$5 812	\$4 461	\$6 872	\$4 187	\$4 599	\$5 665
Households with farm self-employment income	169	668	448	—	618	394	262	652	816	445	473
Mean income	\$24 259	\$17 287	\$27 831	—	\$17 172	\$18 141	\$16 215	\$21 180	\$13 803	\$14 524	\$19 264
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1 849	\$3 861	\$2 653	—	\$6 055	\$2 598	\$3 905	\$5 513	\$4 757	\$3 745	\$5 094
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	150	269	240	—	158	162	157	226	222	201	183
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	105	61	—	139	47	48	170	219	66	97
50.0 to 74.9 percent	6	74	19	—	67	28	28	30	166	39	75
75.0 percent or more	7	105	42	—	187	33	29	120	157	88	71
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	43	137	41	—	133	59	28	85	305	126	86
Percent below poverty level	16.2	15.7	6.7	—	18.3	11.8	9.9	10.9	30.1	21.8	14.0
Female householder, no husband present	—	18	14	—	10	6	—	5	22	—	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	28	57	30	—	72	16	7	18	63	50	24
Percent below poverty level	80.0	47.9	21.9	—	46.8	17.8	16.3	12.6	37.7	57.5	21.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	242	616	130	—	571	212	126	306	1 013	499	330
Percent below poverty level	23.7	18.1	7.1	—	21.5	11.9	11.4	12.1	30.8	25.5	15.4
Related children under 18 years	115	234	22	—	179	66	65	108	271	167	100
65 years and over	37	41	41	—	49	45	—	46	135	44	36

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Morgan	Huffman	Nelson	Nicholas	Ohio	Oldham	Owen	Owsley	Pendleton	Perry	Pike
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 498	1 317	2 488	1 216	1 878	999	1 838	805	1 544	...	58
Labor force	660	625	1 404	761	958	662	1 080	264	933	...	52
Percent of persons 16 years and over	44.1	47.3	56.4	62.9	51.0	66.3	58.8	32.8	60.4	...	89.7
Employed	582	547	1 329	737	897	627	1 046	218	906	...	52
Unemployed	78	78	75	24	61	30	34	46	27	...	...
Percent of civilian labor force	11.8	9.3	5.3	3.2	6.4	4.6	3.1	17.4	2.9	...	...
Female, 16 years and over	798	667	1 196	579	910	444	870	377	738	...	25
Labor force	159	153	402	280	359	215	346	53	316	...	19
Percent of female, 16 years and over	21.5	22.9	33.6	48.4	39.5	46.3	39.8	14.1	42.8	...	76.0
Employed	140	131	371	259	344	193	333	53	298	...	19
Unemployed	19	22	31	21	15	22	13	...	18	...	...
Percent of civilian labor force	11.9	14.4	7.7	7.5	4.2	10.2	3.8	...	5.7	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	582	547	1 329	737	897	627	1 046	218	906	...	52
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	82	63	171	28	116	50	162	32	112	...	7
Professional specialty occupations	50	38	103	23	82	31	78	21	60	...	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	103	94	192	129	174	125	117	22	175	...	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22	61	96	104	128	79	93	22	110	...	14
Service occupations	34	24	84	48	67	48	114	18	40	...	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	115	143	422	284	177	290	389	64	290	...	...
Farm operators and managers	118	125	312	203	164	218	345	64	270	...	...
Farm occupations, except managerial	8	20	110	81	13	70	44	...	20	...	...
Related agricultural occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	74	117	135	64	147	30	81	20	93	...	18
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	150	124	325	184	216	84	183	62	196	...	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	13	36	12	43	27	74	38	33	...	...
Employed females 16 years and over	148	131	371	259	344	193	333	53	298	...	19
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	45	29	59	15	63	15	119	6	71	...	7
Professional specialty occupations	34	14	36	10	43	9	54	6	47	...	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	41	60	121	105	134	96	97	22	107	...	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22	39	61	87	108	63	86	22	95	...	6
Service occupations	30	17	61	35	52	33	85	12	26	...	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm operators and managers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm occupations, except managerial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Related agricultural occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	24	19	62	83	61	12	25	7	56	...	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	...	5	4	...	6	14	...	...	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	582	547	1 329	737	897	627	1 046	218	906	...	52
Private wage and salary workers	250	315	757	367	527	362	591	52	427	...	25
Government workers	121	73	143	121	136	27	211	82	126	...	21
Self-employed workers	195	160	383	219	216	228	411	84	320	...	6
Unpaid family workers	16	19	46	30	18	10	33	...	33	...	...
Male, employed in agriculture	182	187	269	248	163	273	389	58	259	...	...
Wage and salary workers	5	12	70	51	...	86	17	...	...	...	...
Self-employed workers	119	132	259	190	150	187	345	58	251	...	...
Unpaid family workers	8	13	40	22	13	...	27	...	8	...	...
Female, employed in agriculture	...	6	68	21	14	51	7	6	37	...	...
Wage and salary workers	...	...	16	8	...	25	...	...	8	...	...
Self-employed workers	...	...	44	5	14	16	7	6	11	...	...
Unpaid family workers	...	...	6	8	...	10	...	...	18	...	...
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	645	557	1 015	536	809	405	856	323	698	7	33
Less than \$5,000	128	64	140	96	90	20	174	81	134	...	...
\$5,000 to \$7,499	118	69	107	69	47	33	115	60	52	...	...
\$7,500 to \$9,999	80	39	82	65	32	29	111	38	39	...	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999	121	101	137	101	163	77	172	71	165	...	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999	68	52	149	45	102	60	105	33	54	...	26
\$20,000 to \$24,999	40	100	148	21	154	69	26	13	107	...	...
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19	61	166	92	119	46	102	11	106	...	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	34	59	27	74	37	20	16	37	...	...
\$50,000 or more	28	47	24	...	8	34	31	...	4	...	...
Median	\$9 891	\$16 174	\$14 143	\$11 357	\$17 620	\$18 207	\$10 854	\$8 849	\$13 794	...	\$18 681
Mean	\$15 418	\$20 089	\$21 056	\$14 354	\$18 635	\$27 260	\$14 367	\$11 313	\$16 051	...	\$21 345
Families	689	481	904	471	799	372	685	290	682	...	25
Median income	\$9 933	\$16 750	\$17 738	\$12 232	\$18 682	\$18 043	\$12 078	\$9 934	\$15 324	...	\$19 236
Mean income	\$15 371	\$21 311	\$22 841	\$15 446	\$19 105	\$28 087	\$15 910	\$12 199	\$17 965	...	\$23 054
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	36	94	116	82	98	74	176	37	104	...	8
Median income	\$4 647	\$5 143	\$4 071	\$5 000	\$8 188	\$7 286	\$5 333	\$2 792	\$2 833	...	\$15 789
Mean income	\$16 220	\$9 969	\$5 659	\$5 296	\$10 454	\$8 240	\$7 944	\$3 076	\$3 737	...	\$16 005
Per capita income	\$8 238	\$6 964	\$6 418	\$6 984	\$6 838	\$8 357	\$5 434	\$3 536	\$5 794	...	\$6 778
Households with farm self-employment income	391	488	484	437	583	235	652	229	586	...	6
Mean income	\$18 392	\$23 203	\$25 119	\$15 456	\$20 913	\$22 926	\$15 513	\$12 009	\$17 160	...	\$19 240
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 394	\$3 648	\$4 634	\$3 592	\$3 070	\$7 725	\$4 604	\$2 677	\$3 848	...	\$1 305
Percent of household income from farm self-employment	221	301	274	131	325	69	234	136	217	...	6
Less than 25.0 percent	34	68	85	69	112	49	109	32	106	...	...
25.0 to 49.9 percent	...	39	77	63	31	29	99	26	49	...	...
50.0 to 74.9 percent	...	...	136	66	31	45	146	35	83	...	...
75.0 percent or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	182	48	189	70	84	20	134	67	72	...	...
Percent below poverty level	25.0	10.0	11.2	14.9	11.4	5.4	16.6	23.1	12.0	...	...
Female householder, no husband present	18	...	7	...	6	...	...	14	...	...	...
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	...	41	37	14	14	7	29	38	54	...	...
Percent below poverty level	...	43.6	49.1	17.1	15.6	9.5	16.5	81.7	51.9	...	...
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	548	317	467	348	348	56	408	398	300	...	...
Percent below poverty level	28.4	13.4	14.0	15.6	10.7	4.2	17.7	28.9	15.6	...	...
Related children under 18 years	182	74	213	72	68	6	137	94	96	...	...
65 years and over	78	24	48	2	47	...	39	34	52	...	...

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Powell	Pulaski	Robertson	Rockcastle	Rowan	Russell	Scott	Shelby	Simpson	Spencer	Taylor
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	311	4 000	556	1 854	759	2 405	1 827	3 324	1 755	1 355	2 650
Labor force	152	2 038	277	811	450	1 269	1 115	2 080	1 082	787	1 599
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.9	51.0	49.8	43.7	59.3	52.8	61.0	62.6	61.7	58.1	60.3
Employed	132	1 901	254	746	416	1 173	1 063	2 020	1 049	768	1 512
Unemployed	20	137	23	53	34	96	52	60	33	19	87
Percent of civilian labor force	13.2	6.7	8.3	6.6	7.6	7.6	4.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	5.4
Female, 16 years and over	114	1 961	277	954	363	1 230	887	1 633	841	682	1 344
Labor force	37	685	73	272	159	475	384	727	348	245	596
Percent of female, 16 years and over	32.5	34.9	26.4	28.5	43.8	38.6	43.3	44.5	41.4	35.9	44.3
Employed	27	652	67	250	139	435	373	714	335	233	588
Unemployed	10	33	6	22	20	40	11	13	13	12	8
Percent of civilian labor force	27.0	4.8	8.2	8.1	12.6	8.4	2.9	1.8	3.7	4.9	1.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	132	1 901	254	746	416	1 173	1 063	2 020	1 049	768	1 512
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	14	229	14	119	67	105	157	324	88	57	91
Professional specialty occupations	8	150	5	77	43	80	107	157	44	24	77
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	279	30	122	54	165	257	408	196	102	222
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	162	14	41	30	83	135	255	135	64	133
Service occupations	27	214	25	41	62	86	69	153	35	61	185
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	592	98	273	104	412	342	776	417	349	442
Farm operators and managers	8	463	88	248	79	347	284	563	353	231	343
Farm occupations, except managerial	8	115	10	15	19	53	58	213	64	118	99
Related agricultural occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16	155	28	56	26	93	72	136	84	24	143
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	37	432	59	135	103	312	166	223	229	175	429
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	88	21	36	34	60	49	66	18	35	30
Employed females 16 years and over	27	652	67	250	139	435	373	714	335	233	588
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	—	127	9	43	31	55	86	128	60	22	69
Professional specialty occupations	—	109	5	57	25	47	62	75	34	12	61
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	6	186	18	95	42	94	139	294	120	73	123
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	124	12	66	24	54	98	211	97	52	85
Service occupations	21	148	17	36	34	64	48	108	17	21	137
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	71	9	11	7	43	59	121	16	69	27
Farm operators and managers	—	48	9	11	7	30	43	59	7	27	14
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	23	—	—	—	13	16	62	9	42	13
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	17	2	5	—	—	5	12	24	4	23
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	103	12	40	25	179	36	51	98	44	209
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	4	5	—	22	—	7	4	10	14
Employed persons 16 years and over	132	1 901	254	746	416	1 173	1 063	2 020	1 049	768	1 512
Private wage and salary workers	67	862	116	286	139	495	506	940	566	357	983
Government workers	35	316	43	121	154	208	211	357	106	99	132
Self-employed workers	14	620	95	320	104	431	305	616	370	249	372
Unpaid family workers	16	103	—	19	19	39	41	107	7	63	25
Male, employed in agriculture	8	507	89	252	91	357	296	641	407	280	415
Wage and salary workers	—	64	13	16	—	21	50	153	70	55	92
Self-employed workers	—	402	76	231	72	310	227	457	330	204	304
Unpaid family workers	8	41	—	5	19	26	19	51	7	21	19
Female, employed in agriculture	—	71	9	11	7	43	68	121	23	78	27
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	16	9	13
Self-employed workers	—	48	9	11	7	30	43	54	7	27	14
Unpaid family workers	—	23	—	—	—	13	11	49	—	42	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	102	1 786	247	760	285	1 046	804	1 464	767	586	1 193
Less than \$5,000	8	379	47	197	18	272	78	208	106	66	234
\$5,000 to \$7,499	13	311	42	89	39	158	61	121	72	70	139
\$7,500 to \$9,999	—	245	14	101	54	160	75	82	90	46	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	279	66	154	64	164	121	202	113	95	188
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22	186	30	106	42	117	168	164	87	89	192
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11	107	21	39	12	70	92	221	54	85	170
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	164	23	26	24	78	97	238	96	96	137
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	62	2	36	27	41	62	99	90	26	42
\$50,000 or more	—	53	2	12	5	8	50	129	59	13	15
Median	\$14 891	\$9 571	\$11 971	\$9 827	\$12 316	\$9 125	\$17 264	\$18 840	\$15 116	\$15 784	\$14 292
Mean	\$17 267	\$13 790	\$12 808	\$12 763	\$16 332	\$12 189	\$20 626	\$23 386	\$21 126	\$17 700	\$15 290
Families	90	1 593	212	689	271	974	686	1 257	697	527	1 005
Median income	\$14 853	\$10 560	\$12 875	\$10 191	\$12 875	\$9 787	\$18 210	\$20 193	\$16 736	\$16 352	\$15 956
Mean income	\$15 507	\$14 795	\$13 733	\$13 432	\$16 804	\$12 928	\$22 356	\$25 183	\$22 614	\$18 322	\$17 026
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	12	193	43	83	14	94	123	244	81	77	218
Median income	\$20 000	\$5 420	\$3 688	\$3 300	\$7 500	\$3 735	\$8 167	\$7 167	\$5 583	\$5 929	\$4 067
Mean income	\$30 465	\$5 499	\$5 908	\$5 364	\$7 193	\$4 528	\$10 141	\$10 621	\$5 475	\$9 347	\$5 183
Per capita income	\$4 913	\$4 951	\$4 369	\$4 123	\$4 764	\$4 211	\$7 082	\$7 961	\$7 223	\$5 857	\$5 344
Households with farm self-employment income	61	1 119	178	513	237	692	538	996	493	406	705
Median income	\$19 593	\$16 562	\$13 551	\$14 761	\$16 044	\$13 358	\$23 363	\$25 793	\$24 328	\$18 111	\$17 934
Mean farm self-employment income	\$657	\$3 569	\$2 983	\$3 356	\$2 501	\$3 831	\$6 011	\$5 958	\$12 072	\$5 631	\$4 645
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	55	485	66	181	114	324	143	385	102	139	286
25.0 to 49.9 percent	—	204	28	96	47	128	125	106	107	45	168
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	134	18	47	23	76	43	141	70	90	73
75.0 percent or more	—	142	34	107	19	139	109	180	167	81	108
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	14	325	36	173	36	259	80	167	95	53	139
Percent below poverty level	15.6	20.4	17.0	25.4	13.3	26.6	11.7	13.3	13.6	10.1	13.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	33	—	7	—	—	—	12	11	6	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	66	22	44	—	56	24	48	31	25	84
Percent below poverty level	—	34.2	51.2	53.0	—	59.6	19.5	19.7	38.3	32.5	38.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	56	1 099	166	731	144	938	346	556	395	185	524
Percent below poverty level	15.3	22.1	22.6	30.8	14.7	30.3	14.9	13.0	17.5	10.5	15.5
Related children under 18 years	16	342	61	302	52	323	111	170	140	52	166
65 years and over	—	173	33	100	12	141	43	110	48	25	128

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Todd	Trigg	Trimble	Union	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Whitley	Wolfe	Woodford
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	2 066	1 198	1 212	1 165	3 789	2 538	1 670	1 180	431	925	1 987
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.2	54.6	47.9	56.5	58.5	55.2	58.0	48.4	50.3	53.5	57.7
Employed	1 055	605	553	637	2 126	1 232	913	523	211	464	1 102
Unemployed	18	49	27	15	89	169	55	24	6	31	44
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	7.5	4.7	2.3	4.0	12.1	5.7	4.4	2.8	6.3	3.8
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	1 028	575	621	547	1 852	1 197	806	568	201	441	1 011
Percent of female, 16 years and over	36.9	33.4	28.2	30.2	47.5	32.4	42.1	23.9	25.4	42.0	36.8
Employed	373	187	161	156	822	333	306	112	51	178	349
Unemployed	6	5	14	9	57	55	33	24	7	7	23
Percent of civilian labor force	1.6	2.6	8.0	5.5	6.5	14.2	9.7	17.6	—	3.8	6.2
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	56	69	38	49	216	122	134	42	12	44	154
Professional specialty occupations	32	33	18	43	155	39	100	28	12	48	76
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	151	60	84	56	451	146	160	57	26	98	167
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	67	46	42	45	221	97	70	30	10	38	91
Service occupations	101	37	29	25	113	83	71	23	26	55	53
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	472	296	179	327	619	528	300	207	65	91	458
Farm operators and managers	334	244	148	271	504	414	268	191	59	63	302
Farm occupations, except managerial	138	41	31	56	94	105	24	16	6	23	156
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	49	78	85	211	78	77	71	18	39	89
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	200	94	145	95	464	285	171	123	64	207	181
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48	22	25	27	98	38	13	37	17	33	37
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	30	50	12	40	148	53	75	15	12	15	82
Professional specialty occupations	24	26	12	34	91	27	64	15	12	15	57
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	122	45	59	51	317	116	113	53	5	29	111
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	62	39	42	40	176	67	64	30	5	29	73
Service occupations	79	30	21	6	82	51	56	9	20	35	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	—	14	35	62	41	6	—	—	6	46
Farm operators and managers	20	—	—	24	56	21	—	—	—	—	30
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	—	14	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	16
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20	6	8	6	12	2	11	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	95	56	47	18	201	70	45	27	14	93	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	7	6	12	—	—	8	—	13	5
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	527	202	278	288	1 168	628	417	273	88	242	630
Government workers	109	101	77	35	281	82	173	49	54	130	97
Self-employed workers	384	279	178	303	658	486	311	179	69	69	370
Unpaid family workers	35	23	20	11	19	36	12	22	—	23	5
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	450	285	173	301	543	484	286	199	65	80	416
Self-employed workers	135	18	21	60	89	80	12	18	6	—	160
Unpaid family workers	294	244	146	241	448	386	268	173	59	63	256
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	42	—	14	35	75	41	12	8	—	6	59
Self-employed workers	6	—	8	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	16
Unpaid family workers	22	—	24	56	21	6	—	—	—	—	38
Unpaid family workers	14	—	6	13	13	18	6	8	—	6	5
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	888	521	568	511	1 709	1 058	754	527	168	378	828
\$5,000 to \$7,499	111	126	93	41	231	145	151	106	14	81	92
\$7,500 to \$9,999	86	69	52	30	187	148	108	66	7	27	84
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112	18	86	26	154	95	77	45	35	30	39
\$15,000 to \$19,999	155	83	90	81	264	176	125	74	34	110	163
\$20,000 to \$24,999	85	57	69	63	213	130	126	81	27	38	98
\$25,000 to \$34,999	101	26	60	89	182	109	79	47	13	34	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999	101	67	88	88	258	105	50	46	12	33	128
\$50,000 or more	62	48	12	52	119	100	17	56	6	20	89
Median	75	27	18	41	101	45	21	6	—	—	61
Mean	\$14 315	\$12 241	\$12 944	\$21 648	\$15 449	\$14 043	\$12 228	\$13 191	\$11 667	\$12 377	\$16 343
	\$19 622	\$17 957	\$16 552	\$24 540	\$19 674	\$18 394	\$14 240	\$16 033	\$13 566	\$14 304	\$22 529
Families											
Median income	782	459	470	459	1 521	995	710	470	161	316	718
Mean income	\$16 250	\$13 625	\$15 610	\$22 743	\$17 112	\$14 542	\$13 038	\$14 405	\$11 875	\$13 148	\$17 348
	\$21 396	\$19 282	\$18 741	\$25 863	\$20 947	\$18 193	\$14 786	\$16 729	\$13 888	\$15 187	\$23 735
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	142	73	102	57	201	79	38	65	7	57	157
Mean income	\$2 838	\$6 056	\$5 188	\$8 357	\$7 533	\$3 611	\$4 929	\$6 648	\$6 500	\$3 250	\$11 174
	\$4 922	\$6 648	\$5 818	\$11 649	\$8 772	\$15 976	\$4 240	\$9 026	\$6 175	\$9 410	\$11 146
Per capita income											
	\$6 391	\$6 522	\$6 175	\$7 856	\$7 335	\$5 697	\$4 830	\$5 793	\$4 654	\$4 596	\$7 492
Households with farm self-employment income											
Median income	564	343	379	341	1 200	736	537	344	110	263	430
Mean income	\$23 043	\$19 861	\$19 680	\$26 841	\$20 986	\$21 573	\$15 251	\$18 334	\$12 854	\$14 305	\$29 128
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 514	\$7 271	\$4 609	\$10 541	\$5 698	\$6 414	\$3 700	\$5 566	\$1 786	\$1 863	\$10 007
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	174	71	122	76	493	237	214	116	54	157	127
25.0 to 49.9 percent	109	54	105	57	228	141	131	65	8	35	111
50.0 to 74.9 percent	82	70	53	30	227	63	70	12	18	18	44
75.0 percent or more	151	89	36	125	144	189	82	64	6	25	113
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	80	104	48	31	183	172	138	108	14	69	98
Female householder, no husband present	10.2	22.7	10.2	6.8	12.0	17.3	19.4	23.0	8.7	21.8	13.7
	—	—	5	—	—	12	15	—	—	5	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	77	28	41	17	41	43	16	9	—	33	39
	54.2	38.4	40.2	29.8	20.4	54.4	27.6	13.8	—	57.9	24.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	441	304	196	168	581	773	426	368	56	278	349
Related children under 18 years	16.0	21.2	12.7	10.5	12.8	23.0	19.4	25.3	11.2	23.4	14.8
65 years and over	143	41	45	89	140	330	131	129	7	94	124
	50	92	61	11	101	34	30	37	—	35	17

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	3 660 777	1 861 356	1 232 019	574 120	657 899	333 035	296 302	1 799 421	130 726	244 589	1 628 312	2 032 465
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	3 642 254	1 850 673	1 224 440	569 645	654 795	331 779	294 454	1 791 581	130 157	243 702	1 618 309	2 023 945
Percent of total	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.6
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	1 607 697	818 059	526 252	255 056	271 196	154 329	137 478	789 638	58 517	116 718	687 453	920 244
Percent of total	43.9	43.9	42.7	44.4	41.2	46.3	46.4	43.9	44.8	47.7	42.2	45.3
Total persons (number)	3 660 777	1 861 356	1 232 019	574 120	657 899	333 035	296 302	1 799 421	130 726	244 589	1 628 312	2 032 465
Relationship	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sex	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Age	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Race	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Origin	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7
Place of birth	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
Persons in rural areas (number)	1 799 421	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 799 421	130 726	244 589	298 081	1 501 340
Farm residence	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	2.5	7.9	6.8	7.2
Persons in households (number)	3 557 409	1 774 053	1 196 868	553 432	643 436	295 543	261 642	1 783 356	127 690	244 589	1 584 904	1 972 505
Relationship	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Persons in group quarters (number)	103 368	87 303	35 151	20 688	14 463	37 492	14 660	16 065	3 036	-	43 408	59 960
Type of group quarters	8.2	6.7	9.6	9.9	9.2	2.5	10.7	16.0	21.8	-	9.2	7.4
Foreign born persons (number)	34 562	26 370	18 352	9 176	9 176	6 173	1 845	8 192	780	847	21 146	13 416
Citizenship	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.6	5.0	5.4	3.3	5.5	4.0	9.3	5.9	5.0
Year of immigration	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.6	8.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	6.9	12.9	9.0	8.6
Persons 5 years and over (number)	3 378 317	1 725 276	1 140 014	534 549	605 465	309 394	275 868	1 653 041	121 244	231 766	1 504 702	1 873 615
Language spoken at home	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	10.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	60 408	41 928	27 742	13 827	13 915	10 121	4 065	18 480	1 636	2 469	33 180	27 228
Language	35.8	29.7	29.9	30.3	29.5	22.8	45.3	49.8	45.5	45.0	32.0	40.5
Ability to speak English	16.9	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	12.7	21.7	20.6	21.8	22.5	15.8	18.3
Residence in 1975	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	6.5	6.9
Persons 21 years and over (number)	2 359 498	1 226 563	816 578	392 774	423 804	212 471	197 514	1 132 935	87 556	168 404	1 065 804	1 293 694
Armed Forces status in 1975	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
College attendance in 1975	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2
Work status in 1975	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7
Women 15 years and over (number)	1 446 571	772 534	507 542	247 429	260 113	136 794	128 198	674 037	54 710	96 017	656 985	789 586
Children ever born	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.6
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	844 067	441 548	295 594	137 973	157 621	79 775	66 179	402 519	27 622	46 213	389 309	454 758
Children ever born	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.3
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	1 445 621	708 085	476 598	204 400	272 198	122 912	108 575	737 536	49 550	89 022	643 788	801 833
Times married	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.4
Date of first marriage	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.4	7.5	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.4	7.4	8.2	8.4
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	361 588	203 966	138 197	64 983	73 214	35 805	29 964	157 622	12 885	13 402	178 034	183 554
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.7	6.6	7.0
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	3 489 289	1 777 761	1 176 271	549 973	626 298	318 190	283 300	1 711 528	124 893	237 044	1 553 724	1 935 565
School enrollment	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.8
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	933 141	488 955	324 410	151 463	172 947	92 259	72 286	444 186	29 166	54 546	431 145	501 996
Year of school	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.1	4.8	4.6
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	1 988 841	1 011 821	672 833	305 474	367 359	190 090	148 898	977 020	64 295	107 085	894 243	1 094 598
School enrollment	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	2 086 692	1 069 439	714 359	341 831	372 528	179 089	175 991	1 017 253	79 175	156 777	936 986	1 149 706
Highest year of school attended	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.1
Finished highest year	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.9	7.6	8.6	9.2	7.3	8.7	7.6	7.9	7.9
Persons 15 years and over (number)	2 787 301	1 453 765	955 634	456 681	498 953	264 626	233 505	1 333 536	101 325	196 808	1 249 894	1 537 407
Marital status	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Income in 1979	9.6	9.6	9.3	10.2	8.5	9.9	10.3	9.6	10.0	11.0	9.2	9.9
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	265 539	138 521	88 649	46 530	42 119	26 032	23 840	127 018	10 093	21 121	114 985	150 554
Percent of income allocated:												
None	21.2	18.5	17.9	15.9	20.1	18.3	21.0	24.1	22.0	24.9	18.5	23.2
0.1 to 9.9 percent	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.7
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.1	2.7	3.1
50.0 to 99.9 percent	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.3	8.3	6.1	6.4
100 percent	66.0	68.6	69.3	70.9	67.6	68.8	65.8	63.1	63.1	57.9	68.8	63.8
Persons 16 years and over (number)	2 717 389	1 421 955	934 111	447 442	486 669	259 560	228 284	1 295 434	98 872	191 334	1 219 905	1 497 484
Labor force status	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.6
Work status in 1979	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0
Unemployment in 1979	14.9	14.3	13.8	14.6	13.0	14.6	15.9	15.6	15.5	18.9	13.6	15.9
Veteran status	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1
Male	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7
Female	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	1 349 092	749 293	517 175	240 968	276 207	120 915	111 203	599 799	43 836	96 094	674 208	674 884
Hours worked	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.1
Workers 16 years and over (number)	1 385 747	783 371	528 489	241 399	287 090	143 244	111 638	602 376	44 365	96 171	686 762	698 985
Means of transportation to work	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	7.5	4.5	4.9	4.7	7.4	4.1	5.6
Carpooling arrangements	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	8.5	4.2	5.3
Private vehicle occupancy	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	6.4	10.2	6.0	6.7
Travel time to work	8.8	8.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	13.0	7.9	9.1	7.9	16.0	7.6	9.9

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban							Rural				
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number).....	1 388 046	770 665	532 382	247 924	284 458	124 238	114 045	617 381	45 323	98 061	693 648	694 398
Industry.....	4.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.8	5.5	6.7
Occupation.....	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.6	7.7	6.7	8.7	6.0	7.9
Class of worker.....	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.8	5.4	6.7
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number).....	2 292 066	1 193 858	795 683	369 983	425 700	218 038	180 137	1 098 208	76 903	155 418	1 043 369	1 248 697
Work disability status.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0
Work prevention.....	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.1
Public transportation disability status.....	9.4	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	10.2	10.1	11.3	11.3	8.5	10.2
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	389 048	203 486	124 305	69 146	55 159	36 507	42 674	185 562	19 148	35 916	157 419	231 629
Public transportation disability status.....	19.4	18.2	16.6	16.1	17.2	20.0	21.2	20.8	21.1	21.5	16.7	21.3
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	1 694 328	941 490	627 910	293 922	333 988	175 936	137 644	752 838	54 604	121 269	819 108	875 220
Weeks worked.....	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.9	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.4	9.3	15.0	8.3	10.3
Usual hours worked per week.....	9.5	8.7	8.4	9.0	7.8	9.0	9.6	10.6	9.6	15.5	8.5	10.5
Households (number).....	1 263 102	669 549	445 720	219 768	225 932	115 025	108 804	593 553	48 021	83 249	573 834	689 268
Income in 1979.....	14.7	14.1	13.9	14.7	13.2	13.9	14.9	15.4	14.7	19.3	14.0	15.3
Wage or salary income.....	9.9	9.5	9.4	10.0	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.3	14.0	9.5	10.2
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.2	7.7	10.3	7.5	8.1
Farm self-employment income.....	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.4	9.3	9.8	10.4	10.6	9.7	13.1	9.9	10.5
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.0	12.5	9.5	10.3
Social Security income.....	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.6	10.0	10.7	10.9	10.5	12.5	10.1	10.9
Public assistance income.....	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.2	10.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	13.1	10.5	11.4
All other income.....	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.2	11.0	12.9	10.2	11.2
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	183 880	93 605	61 634	32 052	29 582	15 891	16 080	90 275	7 014	15 385	79 655	104 225
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	16.9	15.2	14.8	12.4	17.4	15.1	16.6	18.8	16.2	19.0	15.1	18.3
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.8	10.1	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.1	11.2	9.4	8.5
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.3	12.4	8.8	8.9
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	11.2	11.1	10.9	12.0	9.6	11.4	11.3	11.4	12.9	12.8	10.6	11.7
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	16.9	17.0	16.9	18.0	15.6	17.4	17.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	16.9	16.8
100 percent.....	37.2	38.9	39.2	39.9	38.5	39.3	37.2	35.6	35.9	26.7	39.2	35.8
Families (number).....	986 495	486 275	323 913	146 572	177 341	82 279	80 083	500 220	36 128	72 801	431 043	555 452
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	15.0	14.2	14.0	15.0	13.1	14.2	15.2	15.7	15.1	20.0	14.0	15.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	389 109	280 240	168 366	101 871	66 495	70 907	40 967	108 869	13 098	11 690	196 479	192 630
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	12.6	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.4	11.2	12.4	13.6	13.3	14.3	12.6	12.6

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State

SEX

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 639 418
Male	1 788 547	1 779 646
Female	1 872 230	1 859 772

RACE

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 609 745
White	3 380 256	3 332 374
Black	259 289	256 603
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	4 601	4 477
Asian and Pacific Islander	11 823	11 547
Race, n.e.c.	4 808	4 744

ORIGIN

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 546 515
Spanish origin	27 094	26 397
Mexican	13 890	13 576
Puerto Rican	3 208	3 137
Cuban	701	697
Other Spanish	9 295	8 987
Not of Spanish origin	3 633 683	3 540 118

AGE

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 612 238
Under 5 years	282 460	279 543
5 to 9 years	289 136	284 958
10 to 14 years	301 880	298 282
15 to 19 years	355 059	351 701
20 to 24 years	345 550	340 898
25 to 29 years	308 237	304 116
30 to 34 years	278 007	274 271
35 to 39 years	217 694	214 970
40 to 44 years	186 956	184 529
45 to 49 years	173 455	171 275
50 to 54 years	179 748	177 329
55 to 59 years	179 400	177 182
60 to 64 years	153 533	151 308
65 to 69 years	140 075	137 765
70 to 74 years	111 197	109 177
75 to 79 years	77 650	76 182
80 to 84 years	47 076	46 011
85 years and over	33 664	32 741

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 633 929
In households	3 557 409	3 531 938
Family householder	986 495	985 143
Nonfamily householder	276 607	276 024
Spouse	830 804	825 239
Child	1 271 058	1 260 390
Other relatives	138 495	132 614
Nonrelatives	53 950	52 528
In group quarters	103 368	101 991

FARM RESIDENCE

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons in rural areas	1 799 421	1 671 712
Farm	244 589	225 384
Nonfarm	1 554 832	1 446 328

FERTILITY

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Women 15 to 44 years	844 067	801 579
No children ever born	335 779	308 860
1 child	156 214	150 687
2 children	177 876	173 480
3 children	94 875	92 402
4 children	42 269	40 904
5 children	18 813	18 154
6 children	9 406	8 891
7 or more children	8 835	8 201

NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 525 213
Native	3 626 215	3 495 983
Foreign born	34 562	29 230
Naturalized citizen	20 116	15 726
Not a citizen	14 446	13 504

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 5 years and over	3 378 317	3 052 043
Speak only English at home	3 317 909	2 994 113
Speak a language other than English at home	60 408	57 930
Speak English very well	41 123	23 704
Speak English well	13 911	9 217
Speak English not well or not at all	5 374	4 207

The State

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Total persons	3 660 777	3 526 652
Native	3 626 215	3 496 491
Born in State of residence	2 900 141	2 796 622
Born in different State	712 583	687 399
Northeast	67 910	65 588
North Central	342 552	330 900
South	264 653	254 915
West	37 268	35 996
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	13 491	12 470
Foreign born	34 562	30 161

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 5 years and over	3 378 856	3 152 071
Same house	1 839 103	1 757 993
Different house in United States	1 514 517	1 371 047
Same county	920 032	835 526
Different county	594 485	535 521
Same State	291 658	265 507
Different State	302 827	270 014
Northeast	26 973	23 093
North Central	143 288	129 497
South	107 569	95 425
West	24 997	21 999
Abroad	25 236	23 031

ACTIVITY IN 1975

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 21 years and over	2 359 498	2 252 513
In Armed Forces in 1975	26 549	24 826
Not in Armed Forces in 1975	2 332 949	2 227 687
Persons 21 years and over	2 359 498	2 235 539
Attending college in 1975	115 888	110 314
Not attending college in 1975	2 243 610	2 125 225

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Workers 16 years and over	1 385 747	1 318 211
Private vehicle	1 220 403	1 164 844
Drive alone	904 255	864 744
Carpool	316 148	300 100
Public transportation	34 375	32 596
Bus or streetcar	32 276	30 609
Subway or elevated train	69	69
Railroad	32	32
Taxicab	1 998	1 886
Bicycle	1 876	1 795
Motorcycle	1 832	1 758
Walked only	75 916	69 172
Other means	13 525	12 303
Worked at home	37 820	35 743

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	1 346 994	1 228 792
Less than 10 minutes	256 843	227 698
10 to 19 minutes	461 009	421 821
20 to 29 minutes	261 051	240 745
30 to 44 minutes	226 755	209 141
45 or more minutes	141 336	129 387

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	933 141	889 157
Nursery school	23 091	17 815
Kindergarten	44 755	40 528
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	487 871	466 608
High school (1 to 4 years)	229 745	220 578
College	147 679	143 628

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 25 years old and over	2 086 492	1 916 286
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	125 849	114 107
5 to 7 years	217 644	195 221
8 years	310 291	282 311
High school: 1 to 3 years	324 351	294 612
4 years	653 876	614 157
College: 1 to 3 years	223 542	202 371
4 years	119 506	111 810
5 or more years	111 633	101 697

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 16 years and over	2 717 389	2 625 917
Labor force	1 554 599	1 509 999
Armed Forces	36 946	36 359
Civilian labor force	1 517 653	1 473 640
Employed	1 388 046	1 348 921
Unemployed	129 607	124 719
Not in labor force	1 162 790	1 115 918

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State

CLASS OF WORKER

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	1 304 177
Private wage and salary workers	1 027 601	963 314
Government workers	233 003	221 318
Self-employed workers	118 515	111 690
Unpaid family workers	8 927	7 855

OCCUPATION

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	1 292 052
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	262 717	248 934
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	115 777	109 514
Professional specialty occupations	146 940	139 420
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	370 246	348 101
Technicians and related support occupations	31 083	29 421
Sales occupations	130 584	122 290
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	208 579	196 390
Service occupations	175 735	160 859
Private household occupations	9 097	7 903
Protective service occupations	18 873	17 218
Service occupations, except protective and household	147 765	135 738
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61 635	56 520
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	197 112	182 784
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	320 601	294 854
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160 928	148 377
Transportation and material moving occupations	89 115	82 059
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	70 558	64 418

INDUSTRY

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	1 303 659
Agriculture	60 012	55 390
Forestry and fisheries	954	847
Mining	56 674	53 678
Construction	84 707	79 243
Manufacturing	312 022	292 728
Non-durable goods	134 591	125 862
Durable goods	177 431	166 866
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	102 024	96 443
Wholesale trade	55 259	52 089
Retail trade	224 468	208 933
Finance, insurance, and real estate	64 231	61 013
Services	356 683	335 924
Business services	21 703	20 270
Repair services	18 418	17 033
Personal services	44 328	40 609
Entertainment and recreation services	10 140	9 394
Professional and related services	262 094	248 618
Public administration	71 012	67 371

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 16 years and over	2 717 389	2 612 269
Worked in 1979	1 694 328	1 634 625
50 to 52 weeks	973 990	892 191
27 to 49 weeks	388 373	352 826
1 to 26 weeks	331 965	291 427
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 350 863	1 230 136
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	343 465	302 726
Did not work in 1979	1 023 061	977 644
Persons 16 years and over	2 717 389	2 312 842
With unemployment in 1979	356 499	301 212
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	95 902	82 169
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	120 649	102 580
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	139 948	116 463
No unemployment in 1979	2 360 890	2 011 630

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 292 066	2 203 859
With a work disability	260 983	252 481
Prevented from working	156 685	151 874
No work disability	2 031 083	1 951 378
With a public transportation disability	57 692	50 367
No public transportation disability	2 234 374	2 025 476
Persons 65 years and over	389 048	313 465
With a public transportation disability	71 169	58 303
No public transportation disability	317 879	255 162

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Male, 16 years and over	1 269 843	1 223 050
Veteran	394 759	381 864
Nonveteran	875 084	841 186
Female, 16 years and over	1 410 600	1 348 776
Veteran	12 502	12 133
Nonveteran	1 398 098	1 336 643

The State

INCOME IN 1979

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Households	1 263 102	1 077 360
Less than \$5,000	226 150	193 066
\$5,000 to \$7,499	125 115	106 174
\$7,500 to \$9,999	113 755	95 293
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205 096	174 872
\$15,000 to \$19,999	176 893	151 735
\$20,000 to \$24,999	143 538	124 618
\$25,000 to \$34,999	165 805	142 689
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 278	61 915
\$50,000 or more	38 472	26 998
Median	\$13 965	\$14 030
Mean	\$17 074	\$17 002
Families	986 495	838 678
Median income	\$16 444	\$16 579
Mean income	\$19 192	\$19 177
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	389 109	340 049
Median income	\$5 022	\$5 006
Mean income	\$7 315	\$7 279
Persons 15 years and over	2 787 301	2 519 803
Without income	530 194	486 342
With income	2 257 107	2 033 461
\$1 to \$1,999 or less	371 553	330 387
\$2,000 to \$2,999	214 954	191 529
\$3,000 to \$4,999	306 276	271 709
\$5,000 to \$7,999	366 913	327 901
\$8,000 to \$9,999	188 203	169 907
\$10,000 to \$11,999	154 858	141 262
\$12,000 to \$14,999	182 538	168 396
\$15,000 to \$24,999	329 795	302 806
\$25,000 to \$49,999	120 316	110 024
\$50,000 or more	21 701	19 540
Median	\$6 828	\$6 943
Mean	\$9 695	\$9 776
Male, 15 years and over	1 340 730	1 208 025
Without income	120 394	107 357
With income	1 220 336	1 100 668
Median income	\$10 238	\$10 480
Female, 15 years and over	1 446 571	1 311 778
Without income	409 800	378 985
With income	1 036 771	932 793
Median income	\$4 447	\$4 488

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Households	1 263 102	1 131 373
Without earnings	257 502	244 364
With earnings	1 005 600	887 009
Mean earnings	\$17 742	\$17 807
Without wage or salary income	320 253	299 888
With wage or salary income	942 849	838 507
Mean wage or salary income	\$17 024	\$17 141
Without nonfarm self-employment income	1 145 555	1 062 825
With nonfarm self-employment income	117 547	101 409
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 779	\$11 777
Without farm self-employment income	1 155 200	1 040 562
With farm self-employment income	107 902	93 149
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 753	\$3 669
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	843 981	768 462
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	419 121	369 524
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 540	\$2 530
Without Social Security income	902 761	816 675
With Social Security income	360 341	313 955
Mean Social Security income	\$3 765	\$3 803
Without public assistance income	1 140 514	1 020 460
With public assistance income	122 588	103 705
Mean public assistance income	\$2 038	\$2 048
Without all other income	951 511	855 088
With all other income	311 591	272 028
Mean all other income	\$3 383	\$3 370

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	Number	Percent distribution
	After allocation	Before allocation
Families	143 667	119 310
With Social Security income	40 691	32 756
With public assistance income	45 529	38 444
Householder worked in 1979	72 260	59 391
With related children under 18 years	98 853	82 107
Female householder, no husband present	44 104	37 392
Householder 65 years and over	25 360	20 906
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	111 525	96 754
With Social Security income	50 894	43 929
With public assistance income	22 457	19 706
Worked in 1979	33 397	29 045
65 years and over	49 513	43 033
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	626 240	569 732
Related children under 18 years	229 822	189 363
65 years and over	90 733	85 033

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

The State
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE

Urban	99.4	43.9	1.3	3.8	9.9	6.9	4.0	2.6	3.2	14.3	6.3	8.5	9.6	14.1
Inside urbanized areas	99.4	42.7	1.3	3.8	9.8	6.7	3.9	2.5	3.2	13.8	5.9	8.2	9.3	13.9
Central cities	99.2	44.4	1.3	4.1	9.9	6.8	4.2	2.8	3.6	14.6	5.8	8.9	10.2	14.7
Urban fringe	99.5	41.2	1.3	3.5	9.7	6.6	3.7	2.3	2.8	13.0	6.0	7.6	8.5	13.2
Outside urbanized areas	99.5	46.4	1.4	3.8	10.0	7.5	4.0	2.6	3.2	15.2	7.3	9.1	10.1	14.4
Places of 10,000 or more	99.6	46.3	1.3	3.5	9.6	7.5	3.9	2.3	2.8	14.6	7.0	8.8	9.9	13.9
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.4	46.4	1.5	4.1	10.5	7.4	4.2	2.9	3.6	15.9	7.6	9.4	10.3	14.9
Rural	99.6	43.9	1.3	3.5	9.4	6.3	3.7	1.9	3.6	15.6	7.7	10.4	9.6	15.4
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.6	44.8	1.4	3.8	9.5	6.5	4.1	2.5	3.6	15.5	6.7	9.3	10.0	14.7
Other rural	99.6	43.8	1.3	3.5	9.4	6.5	3.7	1.9	3.6	15.6	7.7	10.4	9.6	15.5
Rural farm	99.6	47.7	1.2	3.6	9.7	5.5	3.5	1.7	4.0	18.9	8.7	15.0	11.0	19.3

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's

Inside SMSA's	99.4	42.2	1.3	3.6	9.7	6.5	3.9	2.5	3.1	13.6	6.0	8.3	9.2	14.0
Urban	99.4	42.6	1.3	3.7	9.7	6.6	3.9	2.5	3.1	13.7	5.9	8.2	9.3	13.8
Central cities	99.2	44.4	1.3	4.1	9.9	6.7	4.2	2.8	3.5	14.6	5.8	8.9	10.2	14.7
Not in central cities	99.5	41.1	1.3	3.4	9.5	6.4	3.7	2.3	2.7	12.9	6.0	7.5	8.4	13.0
Rural	99.3	40.6	1.4	3.3	9.6	6.0	3.6	2.1	2.9	13.4	6.2	8.8	9.1	14.6
Outside SMSA's	99.6	45.3	1.3	3.7	9.6	6.9	3.8	2.1	3.6	15.9	7.9	10.3	9.9	15.3
Urban	99.5	47.4	1.4	4.0	10.3	7.8	4.1	2.7	3.3	15.7	7.5	9.3	10.3	14.6
Rural	99.6	44.5	1.3	3.6	9.4	6.6	3.8	1.9	3.7	16.0	8.0	10.7	9.7	15.6

SCSA's

Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	99.6	40.0	1.4	3.5	8.8	6.1	3.6	2.2	2.6	12.5	4.6	7.1	7.8	12.6
Urban	99.6	40.2	1.4	3.6	8.7	6.4	3.7	2.2	2.6	12.6	4.6	7.2	8.0	12.6
Rural	99.6	38.8	1.2	2.8	9.5	5.1	3.0	1.9	2.3	11.9	4.3	6.7	7.1	12.5
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	38.1	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7
Urban	99.8	41.5	0.8	2.4	8.0	4.2	3.3	3.5	1.8	14.3	5.2	6.3	10.3	14.0
Rural	99.8	36.4	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.1	2.6	1.8	2.0	13.0	3.4	6.8	7.2	11.9
Kentucky (pt.)	99.5	40.6	1.4	3.4	10.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.8	12.6	6.6	6.8	8.0	13.0
Urban	99.5	40.8	1.5	3.6	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.9	13.0	6.8	7.0	8.3	13.1
Rural	99.6	40.2	1.0	2.6	11.0	5.2	2.9	1.2	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.3	6.7	12.6
Ohio (pt.)	99.6	39.9	1.4	3.5	8.6	6.1	3.6	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.2	7.2	7.8	12.5
Urban	99.6	40.1	1.4	3.6	8.5	6.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.2	7.3	7.9	12.5
Rural	99.6	38.7	1.3	2.8	9.3	5.1	3.1	2.1	2.3	11.9	3.9	6.7	7.2	12.6

SMSA's

Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	99.6	40.0	1.4	3.4	8.8	6.0	3.6	2.0	2.5	12.4	4.6	7.1	7.8	12.4
Urban	99.6	40.2	1.4	3.5	8.6	6.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.7	7.2	7.9	12.5
Rural	99.6	39.1	1.3	2.7	9.7	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.3	11.9	4.3	6.7	6.8	12.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	38.1	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7
Urban	99.8	41.5	0.8	2.4	8.0	4.2	3.3	3.5	1.8	14.3	5.2	6.3	10.3	14.0
Rural	99.8	36.4	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.1	2.6	1.8	2.0	13.0	3.4	6.8	7.2	11.9
Kentucky (pt.)	99.5	40.6	1.4	3.4	10.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.8	12.6	6.6	6.8	8.0	13.0
Urban	99.5	40.8	1.5	3.6	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.9	13.0	6.8	7.0	8.3	13.1
Rural	99.6	40.2	1.0	2.6	11.0	5.2	2.9	1.2	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.3	6.7	12.6
Ohio (pt.)	99.6	39.9	1.4	3.4	8.5	6.0	3.6	2.0	2.5	12.3	4.1	7.2	7.7	12.3
Urban	99.6	40.1	1.4	3.5	8.3	6.2	3.7	2.0	2.5	12.4	4.2	7.3	7.8	12.3
Rural	99.6	39.1	1.4	2.8	9.5	4.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	12.0	3.9	6.7	6.8	11.9

Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.	99.2	49.4	1.4	4.6	10.4	9.8	4.5	2.8	3.4	16.3	7.3	10.9	11.7	17.2
Urban	99.6	48.9	1.2	3.6	8.9	9.2	3.9	2.1	2.9	15.2	7.2	10.3	10.0	15.4
Rural	98.1	50.5	1.9	6.9	13.8	11.3	5.9	4.3	4.7	18.8	7.5	12.4	15.5	21.1
Kentucky (pt.)	98.6	51.1	0.8	4.9	13.1	11.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	18.8	7.5	12.8	12.4	17.5
Urban	99.5	51.2	0.6	3.8	10.9	10.2	3.9	1.9	2.7	16.7	7.0	12.0	10.1	15.9
Rural	96.4	50.9	1.2	7.4	18.3	13.3	7.9	6.3	5.4	23.5	8.2	15.0	17.7	21.0
Tennessee (pt.)	99.6	48.0	1.9	4.3	8.2	8.8	4.0	2.3	3.4	14.3	7.2	9.4	11.1	16.9
Urban	99.7	47.2	1.7	3.4	7.3	8.4	3.9	2.2	3.1	14.0	7.2	9.0	10.0	15.1
Rural	99.4	50.1	2.4	6.4	10.3	9.6	4.3	2.6	4.2	15.0	7.0	10.5	13.7	21.2

Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	99.8	41.8	1.0	2.8	9.0	5.7	3.1	1.6	2.3	13.9	4.0	7.7	8.7	13.1
Urban	99.7	42.8	1.1	2.9	9.0	6.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	14.3	4.1	7.6	8.8	13.8
Rural	99.8	39.7	0.9	2.7	9.0	4.7	2.7	1.2	2.1	13.0	3.6	8.1	8.6	13.9
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	41.4	1.0	2.6	8.6	5.5	3.0	1.5	2.1	13.8	3.6	7.4	8.4	12.8
Urban	99.7	42.7	1.1	2.8	8.8	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.2	14.4	3.9	7.4	8.6	13.6
Rural	99.9	38.6	0.9	2.2	8.2	4.1	2.6	1.1	1.8	12.4	2.9	7.4	7.9	13.3
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	44.3	1.4	4.3	11.8	7.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	14.2	6.5	10.1	10.6	15.2
Urban	99.6	43.6	1.5	3.6	10.9	6.6	3.4	2.1	3.2	13.2	6.1	9.0	9.6	14.2
Rural	99.5	45.4	1.3	5.4	13.2	7.7	3.5	1.7	4.1	15.7	7.2	11.8	12.3	17.1

Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	99.5	43.6	1.8	3.9	9.2	6.3	3.6	2.4	3.2	14.6	5.8	8.8	9.9	14.8
Urban	99.5	43.8	1.8	3.7	9.6	6.2	3.6	2.7	3.1	14.7	5.4	8.9	10.1	14.2
Rural	99.6	43.2	1.8	4.0	8.7	6.6	3.7	2.0	3.4	14.6	6.5	8.5	9.5	15.9
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	41.6	1.7	3.0	7.2	5.3	3.5	2.1	2.9	13.2	6.2	8.2	8.5	13.7
Urban	99.6	42.9	1.6	3.2	8.1	5.3	3.5	2.2	2.7	13.0	5.8	8.0	8.4	13.3
Rural	99.6	39.4	2.0	2.7	5.6	5.4	3.6	1.9	3.4	13.6	7.0	8.8	8.6	14.5
Ohio (pt.)	99.5	43.0	2.3	3.4	8.6	6.6	4.4	3.8	2.6	12.5	4.7	7.9	10.6	16.2
Urban	99.4	44.2	2.5	3.3	8.8	6.5	4.2	4.7	2.1	12.7	3.7	7.7	11.3	15.8
Rural	99.7	41.7	1.9	3.4	8.4	6.7	4.5	2.6	3.3	12.4	5.9	8.2	9.9	16.5
West Virginia (pt.)	99.5	45.0	1.6	4.6	10.8	6.9	3.3	2.1	3.6	16.4	6.0	9.4	10.4	15.0
Urban	99.4	44.3	1.7	4.3	10.9	6.7	3.4	2.2	3.7	16.4	5.7	9.9	10.8	14.2
Rural	99.5	45.9	1.6	5.0	10.6	7.1	3.3	1.8	3.4	16.2	6.5	8.5	9.8	16.3

Lexington-Fayette, Ky.	99.6	41.0	1.3	3.3	9.0	6.1	3.2	1.9	2.6	12.6	5.5	8.0	8.8	13.5
Urban	99.6	41.3	1.1	3.3	9.3	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.5	12.3	5.0	7.5	8.6	13.1
Rural	99.4	39.9	2.1	3.3	7.9	6.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	13.7	7.3	10.0	9.6	15.1

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

SMSA's—Con.

Louisville, Ky.—Ind.	99.4	42.3	1.3	3.8	9.8	6.3	4.1	2.6	3.3	13.8	6.1	8.3	9.5	14.1
Urban	99.3	42.7	1.3	3.9	9.8	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.2	8.4	9.7	14.1
Rural	99.7	39.5	1.3	3.1	9.4	5.2	3.3	1.6	2.6	11.9	5.9	7.9	8.1	14.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.6	40.7	1.2	3.4	9.4	5.5	3.4	1.9	2.5	12.4	6.6	7.5	8.8	13.6
Urban	99.6	40.5	1.1	3.2	9.4	5.6	3.4	2.1	2.4	12.1	6.5	7.4	8.9	13.4
Rural	99.8	41.0	1.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	3.4	1.3	2.7	13.1	6.9	9.0	8.4	14.6
Kentucky (pt.)	99.3	42.6	1.4	3.8	9.9	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.0	8.5	9.6	14.2
Urban	99.3	43.1	1.4	4.0	9.9	6.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	14.3	6.1	8.6	9.8	14.3
Rural	99.6	38.6	1.1	2.6	9.4	5.2	3.3	1.8	2.5	11.2	5.3	7.2	7.8	13.8
Owensboro, Ky.	99.4	41.1	0.7	3.4	9.2	5.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	13.0	5.9	7.5	9.0	13.7
Urban	99.4	41.8	0.9	3.7	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.4	12.9	5.8	7.1	9.4	13.6
Rural	99.5	39.7	0.4	2.9	8.7	4.7	3.4	0.9	2.2	13.3	4.0	8.4	8.3	13.9

URBANIZED AREAS

Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.	99.5	40.2	1.4	3.6	8.5	6.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.7	7.3	8.0	12.5
Kentucky (pt.)	99.5	40.8	1.5	3.6	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.9	13.1	6.9	7.0	8.4	13.1
Ohio (pt.)	99.5	40.1	1.4	3.6	8.3	6.2	3.7	2.0	2.5	12.4	4.2	7.3	7.9	12.4
Clarksville, Tenn.—Ky.	99.7	50.4	1.4	3.5	8.6	10.2	3.9	2.1	2.9	15.5	7.7	10.6	9.8	15.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.7	60.1	0.5	3.9	12.8	16.1	3.9	1.5	2.3	20.2	16.8	14.8	9.3	16.2
Tennessee (pt.)	99.7	47.2	1.7	3.4	7.3	8.4	3.9	2.2	3.1	14.0	7.2	9.0	10.0	15.1
Evansville, Ind.—Ky.	99.7	43.2	1.0	2.9	9.4	6.3	3.3	1.7	2.3	14.2	4.3	7.5	8.7	12.5
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	43.1	1.0	2.8	9.4	6.3	3.3	1.7	2.1	14.3	4.0	7.2	8.5	12.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	43.6	1.5	3.6	10.9	6.6	3.4	2.1	3.2	13.2	6.1	9.0	9.6	14.2
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—Ohio	99.5	43.9	1.8	3.8	9.6	6.2	3.6	2.7	3.1	14.6	5.4	9.0	10.0	14.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	42.9	1.6	3.2	8.1	5.3	3.5	2.2	2.7	13.0	5.8	8.0	8.4	13.3
Ohio (pt.)	99.4	44.2	2.5	3.3	8.8	6.5	4.2	4.7	2.1	12.7	3.7	7.7	11.3	15.8
West Virginia (pt.)	99.4	44.4	1.7	4.4	10.9	6.7	3.4	2.3	3.8	16.5	5.8	10.1	10.7	14.2
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.	99.6	42.1	1.1	3.5	9.9	6.6	3.2	1.7	2.7	12.7	4.7	7.7	8.9	13.6
Louisville, Ky.—Ind.	99.3	42.6	1.3	3.9	9.8	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.1	8.3	9.7	14.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.6	40.9	1.1	3.1	9.7	5.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	12.0	6.4	6.8	9.1	13.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.3	43.0	1.4	4.0	9.9	6.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	14.3	6.1	8.6	9.8	14.3
Owensboro, Ky.	99.4	41.8	0.9	3.7	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.4	12.9	5.8	7.1	9.4	13.6

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

Alexandria city	100.0	37.2	1.6	3.9	11.5	7.0	4.0	0.4	1.0	5.8	3.0	3.2	6.9	13.7
Ashland city	99.7	44.9	1.3	3.2	8.8	5.5	3.5	2.4	2.8	13.1	5.6	8.2	9.2	14.4
Barbourville city	99.6	42.9	1.2	2.7	12.3	2.7	3.9	2.0	1.3	12.1	3.3	10.4	11.6	16.1
Bardonia city	99.9	41.8	0.9	2.6	7.5	5.5	3.5	2.3	3.0	13.4	6.1	8.6	8.8	12.4
Beaver Dam city	99.6	44.2	1.4	5.7	8.4	4.9	1.8	0.4	2.1	12.3	3.5	6.9	8.6	13.0
Bellevue city	99.7	39.8	1.3	2.4	11.7	4.5	4.0	1.2	2.2	11.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	11.1
Benton city	99.6	48.9	1.9	5.4	14.4	9.9	2.8	5.5	2.4	19.2	3.7	8.0	14.5	17.5
Berea city	99.9	43.6	2.2	2.3	12.0	6.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	11.5	4.1	6.6	6.5	11.3
Bowling Green city	99.3	50.8	1.7	3.8	12.5	9.4	4.6	2.9	4.5	15.6	9.5	8.2	11.5	18.2
Breckinridge Center (CDP)	99.5	74.0	1.2	5.9	16.4	18.3	25.4	1.3	6.2	22.2	36.7	17.7	14.9	9.7
Buechel (CDP)	99.9	44.5	1.6	4.1	9.1	5.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	11.8	7.7	7.0	8.0	10.6
Campbellsville city	99.4	50.4	1.1	4.4	11.2	7.3	5.0	2.7	3.5	15.9	7.3	8.1	7.7	11.3
Carrollton city	99.5	39.9	1.0	5.0	8.1	2.7	4.2	2.2	3.5	13.5	9.1	8.3	8.6	13.8
Collettsburg city	99.8	49.9	3.0	5.0	10.4	6.3	2.4	1.0	2.6	12.8	5.1	8.8	8.2	12.6
Central City city	99.4	44.3	0.8	6.0	11.3	6.8	3.5	2.1	4.4	16.4	8.7	10.4	13.4	19.6
Columbia city	99.6	47.8	1.6	4.1	9.1	6.1	4.1	3.3	6.7	16.6	10.1	11.8	11.6	18.1
Corbin city	99.6	43.9	2.0	2.8	11.1	5.2	3.9	1.8	1.7	14.0	4.4	7.7	7.6	11.5
Covington city	99.1	45.4	1.6	5.4	11.3	9.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	16.9	8.3	8.4	10.6	14.5
Cumberland city	99.8	38.5	1.7	2.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	0.4	1.7	9.8	5.7	7.3	7.2	11.5
Cynthiana city	100.0	50.2	2.3	3.0	10.2	7.4	2.8	3.5	4.9	19.0	9.9	10.0	9.8	14.1
Danville city	100.0	39.1	1.5	2.9	6.3	6.8	3.7	3.3	1.4	11.1	6.3	5.8	6.9	12.9
Dawson Springs city	100.0	47.1	1.1	2.6	6.0	7.9	2.0	0.9	0.8	12.9	2.8	8.4	6.7	11.8
Dayton city	99.2	39.5	1.3	3.8	8.2	7.9	3.2	1.3	2.8	13.2	9.7	7.0	8.1	13.3
Douglas Hills city	99.7	38.6	0.7	4.8	11.3	5.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	10.1	1.6	5.8	5.2	9.6
Edgewood city	98.6	34.6	1.6	2.7	9.9	2.6	3.9	1.0	2.0	11.9	2.4	6.2	5.5	10.6
Elizabethtown city	99.7	43.5	1.4	2.8	10.1	6.6	3.8	2.3	2.1	13.5	9.0	8.8	9.1	13.2
Elmore city	99.8	37.2	1.3	2.7	6.2	6.4	3.5	1.7	2.9	10.3	8.9	6.0	7.0	11.6
Eringer city	99.9	40.1	0.6	1.7	10.7	4.6	3.6	0.8	1.8	10.1	5.3	4.7	7.6	12.3
Fairdale (CDP)	99.7	42.1	1.0	2.1	8.8	6.1	3.5	1.2	1.9	14.6	7.1	5.8	9.3	16.0
Fern Creek (CDP)	99.8	33.7	0.7	1.6	10.0	4.4	2.8	0.9	1.1	6.9	4.3	3.9	5.3	9.2
Flatwoods city	100.0	35.8	1.5	2.0	6.7	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.1	12.4	6.8	7.9	6.3	10.8
Flemingsburg city	99.1	49.0	3.0	4.3	2.0	10.2	6.1	3.6	2.5	19.0	4.4	8.5	10.4	16.7
Florence city	99.4	41.0	2.7	5.2	10.9	7.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	13.2	8.7	8.7	8.3	14.2
Fort Campbell North (CDP)	99.6	62.2	0.3	3.9	13.5	16.9	6.8	3.2	2.4	21.3	19.9	15.7	9.5	17.9
Fort Knox (CDP)	99.8	61.2	2.0	5.5	10.1	14.2	6.8	3.2	0.7	18.3	6.8	12.7	11.6	8.8
Fort Mitchell city	99.5	47.2	1.3	4.6	12.3	9.7	5.4	2.2	4.5	15.6	8.8	7.2	8.9	14.1
Fort Thomas city	99.9	34.5	0.8	1.8	8.3	4.4	2.8	2.3	1.4	9.7	3.2	5.3	6.8	9.6
Fort Wright city	100.0	42.5	0.6	3.4	12.4	6.1	4.1	1.0	2.7	12.9	4.4	4.8	10.1	18.9
Frankfort city	99.8	42.3	1.4	2.5	9.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	1.8	11.5	5.4	7.7	6.8	10.1
Franklin city	100.0	47.6	1.2	2.0	9.7	6.6	5.2	2.1	2.7	13.6	7.2	8.6	8.1	12.4
Fulton city	99.5	51.2	1.5	5.2	14.3	10.5	1.5	1.5	7.7	26.9	15.5	19.9	16.4	21.4
Georgetown city	99.6	39.5	0.8	2.0	6.5	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.5	12.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	9.5
Glasgow city	99.5	46.4	1.0	3.2	9.4	4.8	3.7	2.6	3.7	15.5	10.0	9.4	10.1	12.6
Groveson city	99.8	39.6	0.8	1.4	9.1	3.4	2.2	1.3	0.8	10.4	5.6	4.8	5.5	10.3
Greenville city	96.0	47.1	0.8	8.2	15.8	11.4	2.9	7.5	3.7	19.2	6.1	11.2	17.8	18.8
Hartsville city	100.0	47.7	0.1	3.0	6.1	4.7	4.9	1.7	3.5	15.1	5.7	10.6	12.7	20.2
Hartsville city	100.0	47.6	1.1	2.8	10.4	5.8	2.9	1.1	4.4	17.6	4.5	7.6	8.5	14.0
Hartford city	94.6	49.0	0.8	9.4	16.1	11.5	9.6	10.5	3.2	22.9	4.8	9.1	17.9	16.6
Hazard city	100.0	34.6	0.6	1.1	4.5	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	9.5	6.7	7.4	5.7	10.6
Henderson city	99.6	43.5	1.5	3.6	10.7	6.5	3.4	2.1	3.2	13.1	6.0	8.9	9.6	14.1

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
Hickman city	100.0	57.0	5.1	4.1	16.9	6.8	3.8	0.4	5.7	21.9	11.2	14.3	19.2	28.5	
Highland Heights city	99.3	37.9	0.8	2.3	6.9	4.1	2.9	1.7	2.4	9.3	3.8	3.9	5.4	10.9	
Highview (CDP)	100.0	35.3	0.8	2.2	10.4	4.8	2.7	1.0	1.4	9.4	2.6	4.2	6.0	10.8	
Hillview city	99.6	35.2	2.9	4.2	9.1	10.4	3.4	4.8	4.7	17.0	10.2	12.6	11.0	16.3	
Hodgenville city	97.5	46.6	4.0	4.5	6.8	4.8	6.5	6.7	2.9	16.8	7.9	8.9	11.8	15.7	
Hopkinsville city	99.4	44.9	0.8	3.7	9.6	6.3	3.9	2.1	2.9	14.3	6.2	9.5	10.7	15.8	
Independence city	100.0	35.2	1.8	2.4	9.0	5.0	2.6	0.6	1.8	10.9	8.4	6.4	5.3	10.6	
Irvine city	99.0	44.0	1.0	2.2	7.6	6.1	2.0	4.4	1.9	12.1	6.6	6.9	7.8	10.6	
Jackson city	95.3	49.7	2.0	7.7	15.4	12.4	8.7	9.5	5.8	22.0	10.1	12.1	16.2	16.3	
Jefferson town city	99.8	39.5	2.0	2.1	10.9	6.6	3.3	2.0	2.1	10.2	4.3	5.6	6.1	9.9	
Jenkins city	100.0	38.9	2.8	4.5	7.7	5.3	2.8	1.8	4.6	17.9	10.9	14.6	11.7	21.2	
Lo Grange city	99.2	52.4	1.6	2.9	15.8	5.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	14.2	6.9	11.7	12.5	16.3	
Lakeside Park city	100.0	43.3	0.7	1.3	11.1	3.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	9.3	5.3	3.4	9.0	16.2	
Lancaster city	100.0	42.0	1.0	4.3	10.0	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.1	16.0	11.4	9.9	7.9	8.4	
Lawrenceburg city	99.9	42.7	0.1	2.5	11.2	7.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	11.0	6.0	5.8	9.8	12.3	
Lebanon city	98.6	46.4	1.7	6.4	11.6	10.5	4.8	5.8	6.2	19.4	8.7	13.7	12.4	16.8	
Leitchfield city	100.0	52.5	1.1	3.5	16.9	9.4	4.2	2.9	7.9	21.4	12.1	13.1	14.8	20.8	
Lexington-Fayette Urban	99.6	42.0	1.2	3.5	9.9	6.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	12.8	4.8	7.8	9.0	13.8	
	99.6	42.1	1.1	3.5	9.9	6.6	3.2	1.7	2.7	12.7	4.7	7.7	8.9	13.6	
London city	99.5	46.4	1.1	3.3	15.0	6.8	4.1	1.7	2.5	15.0	6.3	10.7	7.4	11.5	
Louisville city	99.9	46.4	1.5	4.6	10.2	7.2	5.1	3.6	4.4	16.2	7.0	10.2	11.3	15.5	
Ludlow city	99.8	48.6	1.1	3.4	10.8	7.7	4.2	3.3	4.9	15.6	9.1	7.6	9.7	13.5	
Madisonville city	99.5	46.5	0.8	4.4	11.2	6.6	2.9	1.7	3.2	19.2	6.0	8.5	11.4	16.0	
Marion city	99.6	46.4	1.2	2.9	8.8	4.9	3.3	2.0	2.0	11.2	6.8	5.2	7.5	11.7	
Mayfield city	99.7	55.4	1.0	6.0	15.7	11.2	3.8	3.8	9.3	26.1	8.7	14.3	18.8	24.3	
Maysville city	99.6	47.4	2.1	4.1	8.1	7.7	3.5	1.9	3.6	14.4	7.4	8.5	9.0	12.4	
Middlesborough city	99.7	47.3	1.3	4.6	9.4	5.8	3.9	2.1	3.0	13.7	8.7	9.1	9.5	14.0	
Monticello city	99.6	42.1	1.9	1.9	8.2	5.9	5.6	4.5	2.6	11.3	6.0	7.3	7.0	11.2	
Morehead city	99.9	51.1	1.6	2.3	11.4	6.2	4.7	2.1	2.4	13.5	6.0	6.8	6.5	14.4	
Morganfield city	99.4	42.8	0.9	3.0	11.0	9.4	3.5	1.0	4.1	14.9	2.7	4.7	14.3	18.9	
Mount Sterling city	100.0	39.2	1.1	1.8	5.3	3.9	2.3	0.4	1.2	11.2	5.8	8.2	4.0	7.2	
Mount Washington city	99.2	43.3	5.4	5.6	11.6	9.8	8.3	6.8	6.6	18.5	9.7	11.9	13.2	17.9	
Murray city	99.6	46.0	0.9	3.9	8.8	8.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	12.4	4.8	7.3	9.9	14.8	
Newburg (CDP)	99.7	43.0	1.8	3.9	8.4	6.8	4.7	2.7	3.3	13.3	7.3	8.2	9.3	13.7	
Newport city	99.6	40.5	2.0	3.7	7.6	7.4	4.6	3.7	2.8	13.0	5.7	7.7	9.0	14.1	
Nicholasville city	99.5	36.3	1.2	2.0	7.2	4.4	3.2	2.4	1.8	9.9	5.5	6.4	8.0	10.7	
Okolona (CDP)	99.9	42.1	1.3	3.6	10.4	7.2	4.2	1.4	3.5	15.8	6.5	9.4	9.7	14.7	
Olive Hill city	99.9	37.4	0.8	2.5	6.8	6.2	4.1	0.3	3.2	11.1	4.2	6.3	6.4	9.9	
Owensboro city	99.3	41.6	0.9	3.7	9.2	5.7	3.3	2.3	2.4	12.7	3.8	7.0	9.4	13.6	
Paducah city	99.6	45.4	1.3	3.2	9.6	6.6	4.3	3.0	3.2	15.8	6.2	8.2	11.2	14.0	
Paintsville city	97.9	49.9	1.9	5.1	13.7	8.8	6.1	6.0	3.5	16.3	7.9	12.2	14.3	19.4	
Paris city	99.0	38.9	1.7	3.5	5.8	4.0	4.4	3.5	2.7	11.8	6.6	7.9	7.7	12.3	
Park Hills city	99.5	44.1	4.1	6.5	7.7	10.4	5.2	5.3	8.5	17.4	14.2	14.6	14.1	17.2	
Pikeville city	99.3	47.5	3.0	2.9	7.4	6.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	14.0	8.1	8.5	9.4	14.6	
Pineville city	99.8	47.8	1.9	6.4	12.4	8.6	3.2	0.4	3.6	15.6	5.5	11.1	9.4	13.6	
Pleasure Ridge Park (CDP)	99.6	41.7	1.4	3.9	8.8	6.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	12.0	6.8	7.7	8.2	13.7	
Prestonsburg city	99.6	54.5	3.3	6.9	11.4	11.3	4.3	3.2	5.1	20.1	12.0	15.4	12.5	21.2	
Princeton city	99.9	52.8	0.4	5.7	18.2	12.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	23.1	6.9	6.9	13.8	18.4	
Providence city	98.9	44.0	1.9	7.5	8.4	6.7	3.6	4.7	5.8	19.7	8.2	12.7	15.4	23.3	
Raddiff city	99.5	44.6	1.7	5.0	10.2	7.6	4.3	1.4	3.5	14.3	7.5	10.3	8.6	14.9	
Reidland (CDP)	100.0	37.5	0.2	5.1	9.2	4.9	0.9	0.6	3.2	13.0	7.0	7.2	9.1	14.8	
Richmond city	99.9	42.1	1.0	2.5	5.9	6.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	11.1	
Russell city	98.2	41.7	2.1	3.9	8.3	7.6	4.6	3.1	3.9	13.5	6.2	9.6	9.9	16.2	
Russellville city	99.5	62.4	0.9	7.4	20.5	10.9	6.2	3.9	7.6	24.0	12.9	10.7	13.8	21.4	
St. Matthews city	98.7	44.7	2.0	3.4	11.7	5.6	3.3	4.5	2.6	15.4	5.1	7.1	9.8	13.5	
Scottsville city	99.8	58.4	0.9	8.5	12.5	9.7	3.2	5.3	5.6	25.3	14.8	14.0	17.1	19.6	
Shelbyville city	99.6	47.4	0.6	4.3	8.1	11.3	2.6	2.1	2.6	14.3	10.5	10.5	8.1	11.6	
Shepherdsville city	99.9	42.3	1.1	3.5	8.5	6.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	18.0	3.2	10.8	8.4	12.7	
Shively city	98.5	41.2	0.9	4.1	8.7	6.8	4.8	3.5	3.0	14.1	6.0	7.6	9.0	13.0	
Somerset city	99.6	43.7	1.8	2.2	8.1	5.8	3.1	1.2	1.5	16.1	7.3	9.6	10.4	10.2	
Southgate city	99.5	35.0	0.6	3.0	8.2	6.4	2.2	0.8	1.7	8.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	10.4	
Springfield city	98.7	59.9	1.6	7.5	14.7	13.4	9.1	3.3	9.4	23.9	10.4	9.5	15.7	22.7	
Stanford city	99.7	39.7	0.5	5.9	3.4	6.2	2.8	4.7	7.6	19.4	9.6	13.1	9.5	12.3	
Stanton city	97.0	47.5	5.3	6.4	6.3	11.3	5.7	8.6	4.6	24.1	7.0	10.7	16.2	20.5	
Taylor Mill city	100.0	39.7	0.4	2.0	5.8	3.6	3.1	1.2	1.9	12.2	3.0	5.4	6.8	12.2	
Tompkinsville city	98.2	64.4	2.3	6.4	16.2	13.8	6.9	5.2	11.7	28.6	14.7	19.5	19.1	26.8	
Valley Station (CDP)	99.7	42.4	1.2	4.3	9.6	7.4	4.0	2.0	3.0	12.0	5.0	7.5	8.7	13.4	
Versailles city	99.9	42.5	0.6	3.1	9.2	5.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	14.2	9.9	8.5	10.0	13.2	
Villa Hills city	99.8	32.7	0.7	1.9	5.8	3.0	1.9	1.0	3.1	13.2	6.5	8.7	10.5	14.1	
Vine Grove city	99.9	39.2	0.9	3.1	8.4	6.0	4.3	1.3	1.3	10.0	3.2	6.8	6.1	10.1	
Westwood (CDP)	99.6	43.5	2.3	2.3	7.1	3.1	4.6	2.1	2.2	14.4	4.7	6.3	6.3	10.4	
Williamsburg city	99.9	48.8	1.0	4.4	10.0	8.0	2.6	1.0	3.3	14.6	7.1	10.2	10.6	12.1	
Williamstown city	99.6	34.3	0.2	1.6	6.1	0.9	2.7	2.1	1.1	11.9	2.4	5.8	5.0	9.8	
Wilmore city	99.6	32.8	0.4	1.7	5.7	4.3	2.2	0.5	1.3	9.4	3.6	5.8	6.0	10.0	
Winchester city	99.9	38.8	1.3	2.0	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.4	9.5	5.2	6.2	7.2	11.3	
Woodlawn-Dakdale (CDP)	99.8	41.5	0.9	4.4	7.9	7.9	4.1	1.8	2.2	13.4	4.8	10.2	9.9	15.3	
COUNTIES															
Adair	99.3	53.2	1.4	5.2	12.9	9.6	4.1	3.3	9.4	25.3	15.5	17.3	15.6	22.8	
Allen	99.5	44.9	1.8	5.0	6.9	7.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	16.1	8.1	11.3	11.9	17.0	
Anderson	99.9	45.4	1.3	2.9	11.1	8.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	14.4	8.4	8.6	11.0	16.1	
Ballard	99.7	45.4	1.3	4.1	10.0	6.0	3.0	2.1	3.2	15.1	6.0	9.7	7.9	12.7	
Barren	99.4	49.8	1.0	3.9	11.1	9.1	4.0	2.3	5.6	19.7	11.8	12.5	13.5	19.0	

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

COUNTIES—Con.

Bath	99.8	45.6	0.8	1.3	6.4	4.7	5.1	2.1	1.6	13.6	6.0	10.2	9.4	16.9
Bell	99.7	44.1	1.0	4.2	10.6	6.2	4.0	1.7	3.0	14.3	8.4	9.4	9.9	15.0
Boone	99.5	41.5	1.6	3.4	10.9	6.3	3.1	2.1	2.7	11.6	7.9	7.1	7.2	12.9
Bourbon	99.3	40.4	2.3	3.3	6.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.6	13.0	6.8	9.4	9.2	15.2
Boyd	99.7	42.0	1.5	2.8	7.3	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	12.1	5.1	7.4	8.7	13.8
Boyle	99.9	41.5	1.0	2.9	7.3	6.7	3.3	2.1	2.5	13.8	8.2	7.1	8.7	15.4
Bracken	98.9	46.7	1.2	3.8	10.7	5.7	2.5	2.4	3.0	16.1	5.5	10.1	10.9	16.6
Breathitt	99.3	40.7	1.8	2.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	2.3	2.3	12.2	8.0	10.0	7.2	10.4
Breckinridge	99.8	42.5	0.8	3.8	9.3	6.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	15.9	7.7	12.2	9.8	15.0
Bullitt	99.3	40.4	2.2	4.0	10.1	7.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.5	11.0	10.1	14.9
Butler	99.8	47.9	0.7	3.9	15.2	7.2	3.5	1.2	5.3	20.2	8.6	11.5	9.1	14.2
Caldwell	99.3	50.5	0.5	4.6	15.9	9.4	4.5	3.4	4.9	21.4	7.4	9.0	13.4	19.5
Calloway	99.4	42.7	1.0	3.9	9.2	6.5	2.7	2.1	3.3	13.1	5.0	8.1	8.9	13.6
Campbell	99.6	38.1	1.3	2.8	9.2	5.7	3.6	2.1	2.1	10.9	4.6	5.9	7.1	12.1
Carlisle	99.7	44.4	1.2	4.4	8.8	6.7	5.4	0.6	4.1	17.2	6.6	10.9	9.7	15.4
Carroll	99.6	41.0	0.8	4.0	8.6	5.7	3.0	1.6	2.7	13.7	8.5	8.7	9.3	14.0
Carter	99.7	40.8	1.6	3.0	8.4	4.9	4.2	1.7	2.6	12.5	5.0	8.2	7.7	13.0
Casey	99.8	48.3	1.6	2.9	7.1	5.3	3.2	2.3	3.3	17.7	10.2	15.1	10.0	17.5
Christian	98.6	51.1	0.8	4.9	13.1	11.1	5.1	3.5	3.5	18.8	7.5	12.8	12.4	17.5
Clark	99.9	37.9	1.4	2.5	7.4	5.7	2.7	1.8	1.7	11.4	4.5	7.8	8.5	12.3
Clay	99.8	41.5	2.3	2.9	8.2	5.5	3.4	1.5	2.0	12.7	6.7	11.8	6.1	9.8
Clinton	99.6	45.1	0.7	2.9	7.5	4.4	3.6	1.4	1.8	14.6	7.4	10.7	5.5	10.1
Crittenden	99.8	45.1	1.0	3.6	9.3	6.7	3.5	1.0	2.2	13.5	8.3	8.7	7.2	12.5
Cumberland	99.4	54.7	0.5	5.7	12.5	8.5	7.9	3.3	7.7	24.3	15.5	15.5	13.5	21.0
Daviess	99.4	41.1	0.7	3.4	9.2	5.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	13.0	3.9	7.5	9.0	13.7
Edmonson	99.8	42.7	0.9	1.8	5.2	4.7	3.8	0.9	1.0	11.0	5.1	5.9	6.6	12.4
Elliot	99.9	47.7	1.4	4.8	12.1	6.7	3.6	1.7	3.9	19.6	12.7	15.0	10.9	18.1
Estill	99.7	42.4	1.1	2.7	10.8	5.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	14.1	6.6	11.4	8.8	14.0
Fayette	99.6	42.0	1.2	3.5	9.9	6.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	12.8	4.8	7.8	9.0	13.8
Fleming	99.4	46.6	1.6	3.7	6.6	6.4	3.7	1.7	3.1	16.8	5.9	10.3	10.6	18.4
Floyd	99.4	48.0	2.6	3.8	8.6	8.1	5.4	2.4	4.4	16.7	9.3	10.6	9.6	15.5
Franklin	99.9	42.3	1.3	2.4	9.3	5.6	2.9	1.2	1.8	11.5	5.9	7.9	7.4	11.6
Fulton	99.8	55.9	2.2	4.5	17.1	10.3	2.4	0.9	7.0	26.0	13.8	15.3	18.1	26.2
Gallatin	99.8	40.0	1.5	4.2	3.8	8.9	4.0	1.6	3.3	13.1	4.6	7.5	6.9	12.3
Garrard	99.8	42.0	0.5	2.7	9.0	3.8	3.6	1.8	2.2	15.1	9.5	10.7	7.2	11.5
Grant	99.9	36.8	1.4	2.2	7.1	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.3	12.8	4.5	9.2	7.4	12.6
Graves	99.8	55.0	1.0	6.6	16.8	10.3	2.9	2.5	8.5	25.9	11.0	14.6	17.7	25.4
Grayson	99.3	53.3	2.0	5.3	13.9	10.7	5.6	2.9	9.7	26.5	13.6	16.0	16.6	23.3
Green	99.9	46.5	1.8	3.3	6.0	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.5	14.3	3.8	9.7	10.5	16.0
Greenup	99.4	41.2	2.1	3.2	7.0	6.1	3.9	2.2	3.4	14.9	7.7	9.6	8.1	13.6
Hancock	99.8	37.2	0.7	3.0	8.1	6.5	1.9	1.0	2.7	14.9	5.7	9.8	7.7	14.3
Hardin	99.7	47.4	1.5	4.0	9.4	8.3	4.5	1.9	1.6	14.5	6.0	10.1	9.2	12.6
Harrison	99.7	42.1	1.2	2.7	9.3	4.1	4.1	1.3	1.8	11.3	5.8	8.2	7.9	12.6
Hart	99.9	45.6	1.6	3.0	10.3	5.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	15.9	7.7	9.2	8.1	12.9
Henderson	99.7	46.4	1.6	4.2	7.7	4.2	4.3	2.1	4.4	16.3	7.0	10.8	10.7	17.7
Henry	99.6	44.3	1.4	4.3	11.8	7.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	14.2	6.5	10.1	10.6	15.2
Hickman	100.0	40.6	0.6	2.9	8.3	4.9	2.1	1.2	2.2	14.6	5.7	11.2	8.4	14.0
Hopkins	99.7	49.8	0.8	5.4	11.1	6.0	3.8	2.7	5.4	18.9	7.9	12.6	15.3	21.7
Hopkins	99.5	45.5	0.8	4.6	10.2	7.0	3.0	1.5	3.1	17.3	5.7	9.4	11.0	16.5
Jackson	99.9	46.0	1.2	2.7	6.9	4.3	5.0	1.1	3.0	18.3	7.5	12.8	7.8	13.9
Jefferson	99.3	42.9	1.3	3.9	9.9	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.1	5.9	8.4	9.7	14.2
Jessamine	99.2	37.9	1.3	3.0	6.8	5.8	3.4	2.3	3.3	12.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	13.5
Johnson	99.0	44.2	2.2	3.4	8.1	7.4	4.8	4.0	2.6	15.5	8.1	11.7	10.3	16.0
Kenton	99.5	41.9	1.3	3.7	10.1	7.0	3.9	2.5	3.2	14.0	7.4	7.3	8.8	13.6
Knott	99.8	40.7	1.2	2.1	7.7	4.6	3.7	1.6	2.4	13.0	9.4	7.8	7.0	12.8
Knox	99.6	43.1	2.0	3.1	7.1	5.3	3.7	1.9	2.1	13.2	5.1	9.9	9.2	15.3
Larue	99.3	46.8	2.6	2.8	8.0	6.6	4.6	4.2	3.5	15.9	8.2	11.7	9.0	13.2
Laurel	99.8	42.0	1.1	2.7	7.8	5.1	3.5	1.2	2.1	14.0	5.7	8.9	6.6	12.0
Lawrence	99.3	39.8	0.9	3.2	7.3	5.8	3.3	3.1	2.3	15.3	7.9	9.7	8.0	12.7
Lee	99.8	46.8	1.1	2.3	11.1	5.2	3.1	0.8	2.0	12.8	5.3	11.3	9.5	13.3
Leslie	99.6	41.7	1.0	3.6	8.6	4.1	4.4	1.2	1.3	9.9	3.6	6.8	4.5	8.8
Letcher	99.8	42.2	1.4	4.0	10.3	6.6	3.1	0.9	2.3	13.9	7.8	9.5	7.1	12.5
Lewis	99.9	37.6	2.8	2.1	6.4	5.1	3.7	1.9	2.0	13.5	5.5	10.3	7.0	13.0
Lincoln	99.7	46.0	1.8	5.5	8.8	7.9	3.3	2.8	7.0	18.7	12.0	13.6	11.5	17.0
Livingston	99.8	44.1	0.9	3.5	10.6	7.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	15.2	6.0	7.8	11.2	17.6
Lyon	99.4	56.6	1.1	6.4	16.3	10.0	5.2	3.6	8.0	23.3	15.0	14.1	15.3	23.0
Lyon	99.4	46.5	0.8	4.0	8.2	6.1	4.1	1.9	2.3	18.9	4.2	8.3	8.8	14.3
McCracken	99.6	43.1	1.0	3.4	9.8	5.8	3.5	2.1	3.1	14.8	5.4	8.1	9.9	13.6
McCreary	99.7	40.8	0.8	3.9	11.5	8.7	4.5	1.5	5.9	16.8	11.2	13.2	10.5	15.0
McLean	99.9	40.1	0.9	4.0	8.4	5.5	2.9	0.9	2.5	16.2	5.4	10.8	8.8	13.8
Madison	99.9	42.8	1.6	2.6	7.9	6.4	2.6	1.7	2.2	13.2	5.9	8.5	7.7	12.4
Magoffin	99.6	46.7	1.6	3.8	7.4	8.1	5.1	1.0	3.8	14.5	10.6	9.7	8.6	15.6
Marion	98.9	46.1	1.5	5.5	8.0	9.8	5.6	3.6	6.2	19.8	7.7	13.1	10.5	15.0
Marshall	98.9	42.0	0.8	4.1	11.5	6.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	15.2	4.6	7.7	10.1	14.5
Martin	99.6	45.6	1.9	4.2	10.6	7.8	4.8	3.1	4.4	16.6	12.3	15.1	10.8	17.7
Mason	99.7	45.3	2.3	3.5	6.8	6.6	3.9	2.3	3.7	14.1	7.1	9.1	9.0	13.1
Meade	99.7	37.9	0.6	2.5	7.4	6.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	11.5	3.6	8.6	6.8	11.9
Mentee	100.0	48.3	1.3	2.2	8.3	4.1	4.6	2.6	1.8	12.1	9.4	8.8	5.9	11.2
Mercer	100.0	44.0	0.8	2.2	8.9	5.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	13.6	6.2	6.9	7.4	12.0
Metcalf	99.4	60.9	1.4	5.1	16.6	11.5	5.3	3.2	11.7	31.0	14.6	22.7	18.4	24.0
Monroe	98.8	62.5	1.9	7.1	18.0	13.7	6.7	4.7	11.8	27.6	15.1	19.3	18.5	27.5
Montgomery	99.9	39.1	1.1	2.6	6.4	4.8	2.9	0.9	2.3	11.8	7.1	9.1	7.0	11.9
Morgan	99.9	41.1	0.4	2.3	10.0	5.0	2.8	0.6	2.7	13.1	7.0	11.0	5.8	10.1
Muhlenberg	99.1	42.6	1.2	4.9	10.2	8.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	17.9	7.3	10.8	12.7	18.0

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
Nelson	99.8	40.5	1.0	2.7	6.7	5.0	3.3	1.6	2.6	13.8	7.4	7.9	9.1	13.8
Nicholas	99.8	43.1	1.9	2.5	5.4	6.0	3.8	2.1	1.7	14.3	4.6	8.2	8.2	13.7
Ohio	98.4	48.1	0.9	5.9	13.2	9.0	5.0	3.8	4.9	21.0	7.3	10.4	13.4	18.1
Oidham	99.8	38.1	0.8	1.8	8.5	4.5	2.8	1.3	1.7	10.0	6.3	6.5	7.6	14.0
Owen	99.3	45.0	1.2	3.7	9.5	7.3	2.7	1.5	2.3	13.3	7.3	7.8	6.7	11.1
Owsley	99.6	47.7	1.6	4.1	10.8	5.1	3.6	1.5	3.5	18.1	5.7	16.0	11.3	18.1
Pendleton	99.9	38.3	0.9	2.2	8.0	4.9	2.3	0.8	1.0	12.4	3.2	7.7	4.9	9.9
Perry	99.8	37.4	0.9	2.1	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.0	2.5	14.0	7.7	8.5	6.6	11.6
Pike	99.5	46.4	1.4	3.6	9.3	7.5	4.2	1.8	4.0	15.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	16.5
Powell	98.6	48.0	4.8	7.2	9.4	10.7	5.5	5.9	6.3	21.5	10.4	12.5	13.5	18.9
Pulaski	99.8	42.3	1.2	2.0	6.6	4.3	2.9	1.4	1.6	14.3	6.9	9.5	8.1	12.2
Robertson	99.9	44.8	1.0	3.5	11.2	7.0	3.9	1.2	3.4	18.8	6.0	16.4	9.1	16.2
Rockcastle	99.6	48.0	1.8	4.9	9.4	6.3	4.4	2.3	4.2	18.6	10.6	14.3	11.2	18.6
Rowan	99.8	49.8	1.7	2.4	11.7	6.6	3.8	1.4	3.0	14.5	7.8	8.7	7.3	14.3
Russell	99.8	55.5	1.2	7.4	12.7	13.6	6.4	4.2	8.4	27.1	13.8	17.0	17.6	24.4
Scott	99.6	39.2	2.0	2.8	7.3	4.1	3.5	2.2	2.2	12.0	6.4	7.3	6.7	11.2
Shelby	99.8	43.7	0.7	2.9	8.1	8.2	3.0	1.3	2.1	10.9	7.9	7.5	8.0	13.8
Simpson	99.9	45.9	1.1	2.0	7.5	6.2	4.4	2.0	2.2	13.4	6.6	9.0	7.2	11.4
Spencer	99.5	44.2	0.4	5.1	9.7	4.0	3.4	1.3	2.8	16.1	4.4	14.0	10.8	18.7
Taylor	99.4	50.2	1.4	4.2	12.8	8.1	4.9	2.0	5.9	18.8	9.9	11.0	11.3	16.7
Todd	98.9	54.8	1.5	7.3	11.4	11.7	6.6	3.1	8.4	22.9	17.7	18.8	19.7	27.1
Trigg	95.8	51.3	1.7	9.1	15.7	8.7	7.2	7.0	7.7	20.1	10.7	15.0	15.8	20.1
Trimble	100.0	43.1	0.5	2.1	11.0	5.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	13.5	3.9	9.1	7.6	12.4
Union	99.7	47.6	1.0	3.9	11.6	8.4	7.5	1.4	3.6	16.3	9.6	10.1	12.2	16.7
Warren	99.5	50.6	1.7	4.2	13.7	9.7	4.5	2.6	5.1	17.0	9.5	9.3	12.3	18.9
Washington	99.5	54.1	1.6	5.5	10.9	9.8	5.3	2.6	6.6	19.0	10.3	11.9	13.1	20.0
Wayne	99.7	43.0	1.4	2.8	7.6	6.4	4.3	2.3	3.2	14.5	7.5	10.8	6.8	12.0
Webster	99.4	45.4	1.1	4.6	10.9	7.7	3.6	2.4	4.5	18.3	7.5	11.3	12.6	19.2
Whitley	99.7	43.9	0.8	3.0	9.1	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.5	15.1	6.0	9.8	6.2	12.2
Wolfe	99.5	47.8	1.5	3.1	11.2	7.0	4.9	1.2	2.7	14.5	11.2	14.6	7.3	11.7
Woodford	99.9	41.9	0.9	2.5	8.9	5.3	2.8	1.3	2.0	12.9	7.7	8.5	8.9	13.1

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
Relationship to Householder	B-1	POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	B-22
Unrelated Individual	B-2	Definitions	B-22
Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier Census Data	B-23
Group Quarters	B-2	Limitations	B-23
SEX	B-2		
RACE	B-3	GENERAL	
AGE	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	B-4		
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YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	B-6	Household	
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

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supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

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on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

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organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

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questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

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Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers (55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 – 47)

Service occupations (50 – 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 – 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 – 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major industry groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

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Textile mill and finished textile products(22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

Chemicals and allied products(28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.

**Other nondurable goods* (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries(33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

Machinery, except electrical(35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

**Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing* (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities(40-49)

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

Other transportation(41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.

Communications(48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services(49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

General merchandise stores(53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

**Other retail trade* (52, 56, 57, 59)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate(60-67)

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

Insurance, real estate, and other finance(62-67)

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

Business services(73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.

Repair services (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

Other personal services(70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and Recreation Services(78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

Other educational services(823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.

Social services, religious and membership organizations(83, 86)

Legal, engineering, and other professional services (81, 84, 89)

Public Administration(91-97)

Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker.—

The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. **Government workers**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. **Self-employed workers**—

a. **Own business not incorporated**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspeople and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

b. **Own business incorporated**—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. **Unpaid family workers**—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586 14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 shows that for the city of Florence 7,746 persons out of all 11,146 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Florence with

a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.0 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 7,746 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(7,746) \left(1 - \frac{7,746}{15,586}\right)} = 140 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Florence city is 15,586.

The standard error of the estimated 7,746 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 140 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 140 for the total persons 16 years and over in Florence city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 69.5. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.98. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 69.5 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.98 \times 1.0 = 0.98$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 7,746 persons 16 years and over in Florence city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 140. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[7,746 - 2(140)] \text{ to } [7,746 + 2(140)]$$

or

$$7,466 \text{ to } 8,026.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Elizabethtown city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 6,872, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 11,706. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 58.7 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.1 percent. Table D lists Elizabethtown city with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (58.7 percent) is $1.1 \times 1.0 = 1.1$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Florence city and Elizabethtown city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$69.5 - 58.7 = 10.8 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}(10.8) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(69.5))^2 + (\text{Se}(58.7))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.98)^2 + (1.1)^2} \\ &= 1.5 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[10.8 - 2(1.5)] \text{ to } [10.8 + 2(1.5)]$$

or

$$7.8 \text{ to } 13.8.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

- | | |
|------|---|
| 6-10 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|------|---|

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 11 | 1 person in housing unit |
| 12-16 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
| 17 | <i>Persons in group quarters</i> |

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters) |

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group *White Race*

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 0 to 4 years of age |
| 2 | 5 to 14 years of age |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years of age |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years of age |
| 5 | 25 to 34 years of age |
| 6 | 35 to 44 years of age |
| 7 | 45 to 64 years of age |
| 8 | 65 years of age or older |

Female

- | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 9-16 | Same age categories as groups 1 to 8 |
|------|--------------------------------------|

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 17-32 | Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16 |
|-------|---|

Black Race

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 33-64 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 65-96 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group Owner

White Race (householder) Persons of Spanish Origin (householder) Value of House

1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race Persons of Spanish Origin Rent Categories

81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate non-sampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precavass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.5	2.1	1.2
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.6	3.4	2.1
Place of work.....	2.0	1.8	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.6	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	1.8	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations			The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations			The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations		
Persons			Persons			Persons		
100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	
The State.....			3 660 777	17.8		PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE								
Urban			1 862 183	17.2				
Inside urbanized areas			1 232 682	17.4				
Central cities			574 058	15.8				
Urban fringe			658 624	18.7				
Outside urbanized areas			629 501	16.9				
Places of 10,000 or more			333 035	15.5				
Places of 2,500 to 10,000			296 466	18.5				
Rural			1 798 594	18.5				
Places of 1,000 to 2,500			1 130 886	41.8				
Other rural			1 667 708	16.7				
Farm			—	...				
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's								
Inside SMSA's			1 628 312	17.4				
Urban			1 330 894	17.4				
Central cities			601 376	15.8				
Not in central cities			729 518	18.7				
Rural			297 418	17.4				
Outside SMSA's			2 032 465	18.2				
Urban			531 289	16.9				
Rural			1 501 176	18.7				
SCSA's								
Cincinnati—Hamilton, Ohio—Ky.—Ind.			1 660 278	17.4				
Urban			1 380 094	16.5				
Rural			280 184	21.4				
Indiana (pt.)			34 291	34.7				
Urban			12 014	16.0				
Rural			22 277	44.8				
Kentucky (pt.)			266 217	17.1				
Urban			214 776	17.1				
Rural			51 441	17.3				
Ohio (pt.)			1 359 770	17.0				
Urban			1 153 304	16.4				
Rural			206 466	19.9				
SMSA's								
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind.			1 401 491	17.4				
Urban			1 172 728	16.6				
Rural			228 763	21.8				
Indiana (pt.)			34 291	34.7				
Urban			12 014	16.0				
Rural			22 277	44.8				
Kentucky (pt.)			266 217	17.1				
Urban			214 776	17.1				
Rural			51 441	17.3				
Ohio (pt.)			1 100 983	17.0				
Urban			945 938	16.5				
Rural			155 045	20.0				
Clarksville—Hopkinsville, Tenn.—Ky.			150 220	15.5				
Urban			104 853	15.2				
Rural			45 367	16.3				
Kentucky (pt.)			66 878	15.7				
Urban			46 617	14.9				
Rural			20 261	17.5				
Tennessee (pt.)			83 342	15.3				
Urban			58 236	15.3				
Rural			25 106	15.4				
Evansville, Ind.—Ky.			309 408	20.1				
Urban			211 869	16.9				
Rural			97 539	27.0				
Indiana (pt.)			268 559	20.6				
Urban			186 858	17.0				
Rural			81 701	28.9				
Kentucky (pt.)			40 849	16.6				
Urban			25 011	16.2				
Rural			15 838	17.3				
Huntington—Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—Ohio			311 350	18.5				
Urban			182 504	17.6				
Rural			128 846	19.7				
Kentucky (pt.)			94 645	17.8				
Urban			60 290	18.0				
Rural			34 355	17.6				
Ohio (pt.)			63 849	23.2				
Urban			33 353	19.1				
Rural			30 496	27.7				
West Virginia (pt.)			152 856	16.9				
Urban			88 861	16.9				
Rural			63 995	17.0				
Lexington—Fayette, Ky.			317 629	16.0				
Urban			248 830	15.8				
Rural			68 799	16.7				
SMSA's—Con.								
Louisville, Ky.—Ind.			906 152	18.3				
Urban			781 231	18.0				
Rural			124 921	20.6				
Indiana (pt.)			150 007	18.5				
Urban			103 410	15.8				
Rural			46 597	24.5				
Kentucky (pt.)			756 145	18.3				
Urban			677 821	18.3				
Rural			78 324	18.3				
Owensboro, Ky.			85 949	16.2				
Urban			57 549	16.0				
Rural			28 400	16.6				
URBANIZED AREAS								
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.			1 123 412	16.6				
Kentucky (pt.)			210 041	17.1				
Ohio (pt.)			913 371	16.5				
Clarksville, Tenn.—Ky.			77 535	15.2				
Kentucky (pt.)			19 299	14.7				
Tennessee (pt.)			58 236	15.3				
Evansville, Ind.—Ky.			180 089	16.5				
Indiana (pt.)			155 078	16.6				
Kentucky (pt.)			25 011	16.2				
Huntington—Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—Ohio			179 840	17.6				
Kentucky (pt.)			60 290	18.0				
Ohio (pt.)			33 353	19.1				
West Virginia (pt.)			86 197	16.9				
Lexington—Fayette, Ky.			194 093	15.7				
Louisville, Ky.—Ind.			761 002	17.9				
Indiana (pt.)			94 603	15.9				
Kentucky (pt.)			666 399	18.1				
Owensboro, Ky.			57 549	16.0				
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE								
Alexandria city			4 735	15.7				
Ashland city			27 064	14.6				
Barbourville city			3 333	15.6				
Bardonia city			6 155	16.9				
Beaver Dam city			3 185	16.1				
Bellvue city			7 678	16.1				
Benton city			3 700	16.0				
Berea city			8 226	15.2				
Bowling Green city			40 450	14.9				
Breckinridge Center (CDP)			3 290	13.6				
Buechel (CDP)			6 912	16.6				
Campbellsville city			8 715	16.0				
Carrollton city			3 967	15.9				
Cattlettsburg city			3 005	14.8				
Central City city			5 214	14.5				
Columbia city			3 710	15.8				
Corbin city			8 075	21.6				
Covington city			49 563	15.0				
Cumberland city			3 712	16.2				
Cynthiana city			5 881	16.5				
Danville city			12 942	16.0				
Dawson Springs city			3 275	16.0				
Dayton city			6 979	15.9				
Douglass Hills city			4 384	16.1				
Edgewood city			7 230	16.8				
Elizabethtown city			15 380	15.6				
Elsmere city			7 203	16.5				
Erlanger city			14 433	15.6				
Fairdale (CDP)			7 315	14.5				
Fern Creek (CDP)			16 866	16.1				
Flahwoods city			8 354	15.8				
Flemingsburg city			2 835	15.3				
Florence city			15 586	16.0				
Fort Campbell North (CDP)			17 211	14.8				
Fort Knox (CDP)			31 055	15.6				
Fort Mitchell city			7 297	17.4				
Fort Thomas city			16 012	16.3				
Fort Wright city			4 481	15.9				
Frankfort city			25 973	15.7				
Franklin city			7 738	16.7				
Fulton city			3 137	15.7				
Georgetown city			10 972	16.4				
Glasgow city			12 958	15.8				
Grayson city			3 423	46.8				
Greenville city			4 631	16.2				
Harian city			3 024	15.4				
Harrodsburg city			7 265	16.1				
Hartford city			2 512	48.0				
Hazard city			5 371	15.5				
Henderson city			24 834	16.2				
Hickman city			2 894	14.3				
Highland Heights city			4 435	19.9				
Highview (CDP)			13 286	16.2				
Hillview city			5 196	15.7				
Hodgenville city			2 531	45.4				
Hopkinsville city			27 318	15.1				
Independence city			7 998	16.1				
Irvine city			2 889	16.1				
Jackson city			2 651	46.4				
Jeffersonstown city			15 795	16.4				
Jenkins city			3 271	15.0				
La Grange city			2 971	15.3				
Lakeside Park city			3 038	15.7				
Lancaster city			3 365	15.2				
Lawrenceburg city			5 167	15.8				
Lebanon city			6 590	16.0				
Leitchfield city			4 533	14.8				
Lexington—Fayette			204 165	15.6				
Urban			194 093	15.7				
London city			4 002	15.6				
Louisville city			298 451	15.9				
Ludlow city			4 959	15.3				
Madisonville city			16 979	15.4				
Marion city			3 392	15.9				
Mayfield city			10 705	15.6				
Maysville city			7 983	15.2				
Middlesborough city			12 251	15.3				
Monticello city			5 677	15.4				
Morehead city			7 789	15.2				
Morganfield city			3 781	15.2				
Mount Sterling city			5 820	16.3				
Mount Washington city			3 997	47.5				
Murray city			14 248	15.4				
Newburg (CDP)			24 612	15.9				
Newport city			21 587	15.4				
Nicholasville city			10 400	16.2				
Okolona (CDP)			20 039	15.7				
Olive Hill city			2 539	45.6				
Owensboro city			54 450	16.0				
Paducah city			29 315	15.3				
Paintsville city			3 815	13.5				
Paris city			7 935	16.4				
Park Hills city			3 500	16.0				
Pikeville city			4 756	14.7				
Pineville city			2 599	15.9				
Pleasure Ridge Park (CDP)			27 332	16.2				
Prestonsburg city			4 011	15.0				
Princeton city			7 073	15.5				
Providence city			4 434	16.2				
Radcliff city			14 519	15.6				
Reidland (CDP)			3 730	15.0				
Richmond city			21 705	15.6				
Russell city			3 824	15.6				
Russellville city			7 520	15.1				
St. Matthews city			13 354	16.3				
Scottsville city			4 278	15.8				
Shelbyville city			5 329	14.6				
Shepherdsville city			4 454	15.2				
Shively city			16 819	15.7				
Somerset city			10 649	16.1				
Southgate city			2 833	15.8				
Springfield city			3 179	14.4				
Stanford city			2 764	50.2				
Stanton city			2 691	48.0				
Taylor Mill city			4 509	17.5				
Tompkinsville city			4 366	37.2				
Valley Station (CDP)			24 474	16.0				
Versailles city			6 427	16.4				
Villa Hills city			4 402	15.7				

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
COUNTIES—Con.			COUNTIES—Con.		
Boone	45 842	16.9	Ohio	21 765	22.4
Bourbon	19 405	18.0	Oldham	27 795	16.7
Boyd	55 513	14.8	Owen	8 924	21.8
Boyle	25 066	19.4	Owsley	5 709	16.1
Bracken	7 738	26.7	Pendleton	10 989	18.0
Breathitt	17 004	20.6	Perry	33 763	15.2
Breckinridge	16 861	25.2	Pike	81 123	15.9
Bullitt	43 346	19.9	Powell	11 101	27.0
Butler	11 064	21.0	Pulaski	45 803	18.2
Caldwell	13 473	17.1	Robertson	2 265	46.4
Calloway	30 031	16.0	Rockcastle	13 973	23.9
Campbell	83 317	18.3	Rowan	19 049	15.1
Carlisle	5 487	24.2	Russell	13 708	22.0
Carroll	9 270	19.4	Scott	21 813	17.4
Carter	25 060	22.7	Shelby	23 328	16.8
Casey	14 818	20.1	Simpson	14 673	16.7
Christian	66 878	15.7	Spencer	5 929	20.3
Clark	28 322	15.8	Taylor	21 178	15.5
Clay	22 752	18.8	Todd	11 874	24.3
Clinton	9 321	20.6	Trigg	9 384	19.4
Crittenden	9 207	15.9	Trimble	6 253	23.4
Cumberland	7 289	19.8	Union	17 821	22.5
Davies	85 949	16.2	Warren	71 828	15.8
Edmonson	9 962	16.4	Washington	10 764	16.7
Elliot	6 908	17.3	Wayne	17 022	16.0
Estill	14 495	18.2	Webster	14 832	24.0
Fayette	204 165	15.6	Whitley	33 396	15.2
Fleming	12 323	16.0	Wolfe	6 698	17.6
Floyd	48 764	15.8	Woodford	17 778	18.0
Franklin	41 830	15.6			
Fulton	8 971	14.9			
Gallatin	4 842	28.0			
Garrard	10 853	15.8			
Grant	13 308	20.7			
Graves	34 049	15.9			
Grayson	20 854	16.5			
Green	11 043	22.5			
Greenup	39 132	22.2			
Hancock	7 742	27.8			
Hardin	88 917	16.3			
Harlan	41 889	19.9			
Harrison	15 166	16.9			
Hart	15 402	23.5			
Henderson	40 849	16.6			
Henry	12 740	27.4			
Hickman	6 065	26.9			
Hopkins	46 174	20.5			
Jackson	11 996	16.7			
Jefferson	685 004	18.2			
Jessamine	26 146	15.3			
Johnson	24 432	14.8			
Kenton	137 058	16.4			
Knott	17 940	16.2			
Knox	30 239	17.0			
Larue	11 922	22.7			
Laurel	38 982	14.8			
Lawrence	14 121	20.2			
Lee	7 754	19.5			
Leslie	14 882	16.4			
Letcher	30 687	17.4			
Lewis	14 545	21.5			
Lincoln	19 053	22.9			
Livingston	9 219	20.2			
Logan	24 138	19.7			
Lyon	6 490	26.6			
McCracken	61 310	15.2			
McCreary	15 634	15.9			
McLean	10 090	27.4			
Madison	53 352	15.5			
Magoffin	13 515	17.1			
Marion	17 910	17.2			
Marshall	25 637	18.8			
Martin	13 925	14.1			
Mason	17 765	17.4			
Meade	22 854	21.3			
Menifee	5 117	19.7			
Mercer	19 011	18.1			
Metcalf	9 484	19.2			
Monroe	12 353	25.7			
Montgomery	20 046	20.3			
Morgan	12 103	18.9			
Muhlenberg	32 238	17.7			
Nelson	27 584	17.9			
Nicholas	7 157	24.3			

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for *Nursery school*.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark *Yes*, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a personage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank* or *cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).
- Count as work:
 Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.
- Do not count as work:
 Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.
- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: <input type="text"/> b. Month of birth: <input type="text"/> c. Year of birth: <input type="text"/>		a. Age at last birthday: <input type="text"/> b. Month of birth: <input type="text"/> c. Year of birth: <input type="text"/>	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate ☐
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June ☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
 Elementary through high school (grade or year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	C1. Is this unit for —	C2. Vacancy status	C3. Is this unit boarded up?	D. Months vacant	E. Indicators	F. Total persons
		Occupied	<input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	
		Vacant						
		Regular						
		Usual home elsewhere						
		Group quarters						
		First form						
		Continuation						

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used	H22e. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22f. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22g. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22h. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H22i. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22j. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	H22k. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	H22l. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22m. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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0	7 7	7 7 7 7	0	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
0	8 8	8 8 8 8	0	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
0	9 9	9 9 9 9	0	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		

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ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . Yes No <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . . <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>_____(Month)_____(Year) _____(Month)_____(Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>					
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY							
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1
2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2
3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3
4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5
6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6
7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7
8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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c. When going to work last week, did this person usually — <input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only <input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only	CENSUS USE 21b.	31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i>	CENSUS USE ONLY 31b. 31c. 31d.
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week? <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more	I I I O 2 2 II 3 3 O 4 4 III 5 5 O 6 6 O 7 7 IV 8 8 O 9 9	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i> _____ Weeks	O O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week? <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No	O O O O 2 2 II 3 3 O 4 4 III 5 5 O 6 6 O 7 7 IV 8 8 O 9 9	c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week? _____ Hours	O O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i>	O O I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job? _____ Weeks	32a. 32b.
b. Could this person have taken a job last week? <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job	O O I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	32. Income in 1979 — <i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i> During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources? <i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i>	O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A O O A O
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? <input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked	28. A B C O O O D E F O O O G H J O O O K L M O O O	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	32c. 32d.
28–30. Current or most recent job activity <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i>	O O O I I I 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 O A O O A O
28. Industry a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31. _____ (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)	O O O I I I 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	c. Own farm . . . <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	32e. 32f.
b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i> _____ (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)	O O O I I I 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle) <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	AF O NW O	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . . <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	32g. 33.
29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? _____ (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)	N P Q O O O R S T O O O U V W O O O X Y Z O O O	f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . . <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 O A O O A O
30. Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input type="radio"/> Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/> State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/> Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/> Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/> Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/> Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/>	O O O I I 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	O O O O O O O O I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 O A O O A O
		33. What was this person's total income in 1979? <i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i> \$ _____ <i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> (Annual amount — Dollars) OR <input type="radio"/> None	

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—

These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.